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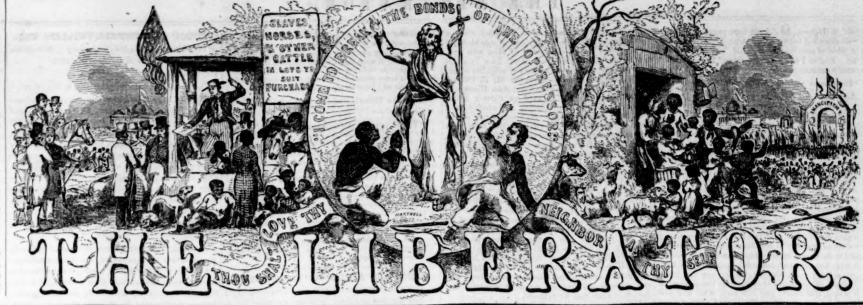
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and Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS 1949, EDHUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible dancial economy of the paper-not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

TOL. XXII. NO. 17.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1111.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATE

IF 'Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exacti in. fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -- for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

minkind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PKESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Befuge of Oppression.

WEBSTER ON THE COMPROMISE. on the following letter from the Alexanch was written in answer to one G. A. Tavenner, of that city : WASHINGTON, April 10, 1852.

ing Six :- I have the honor to acknowledge the of the 8th inst., and thank you for your letter of the 8th installed ity to great na-are pleased to say of my fidelity to great na-lie nunciples. I trust there is not a man in the when doubts my aparabation of those measures countly called . Compromise Measures, or determination to uphold them steadily and but a deep sense of duty led me which I did take, in bringing about by Congress, and that same sense of and ought to be adhered to by all friends n and all lovers of their country attisfiction. I me a the Fugilire S'ave to be a law entirely constitutional, mound ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO noded by the written words of the Constihe same time say that he is a sup-Constitution, and willing to adhere to and restraints, passes my power of combelief is, that when the passions of men sub-

reason and true patriatism are allowed to proper sway, the public mind, North and come to a proper st to upon these quesdo not believe that further agitation can derable progress at the North. The ash to interfere with such things as are, constitution, placed under the exclusive con-he separate States. I have noticed, indeed, egret, certain proceedings to which ded, and in regard to these I have to en may not think it necessary or should be called upon to affirm, by That any positive movement to repeal or my general encouragement or support, eve. But, however that may be, my ntiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite aged. I am in favor of upholding the Constihe general, and all its particulars. I am pecting its notherity, and obeying its to fulfi), honestly and faithfully, all its provis-look upon the Crompromise measures as a pro-fur, and final adjustment of the question sto which dale; and no re-agitation of thosequestions, w spening of them, no effort to create dissat with them, will ever receive from me the tenance or support, concurrence or ap-

DANIEL WEBSTER. G. A. TAVENNER, Esq.

From the Boston Christian (!!) Observer.

Iou's Came; or, Life among the Lowly. Isrriet Beecher Stowe. In two volumes. n: John P. Jewett & Co.

These volumes are written in the usual interestvie of the author, and we have will be very extensively perused, parby the people in the Northern States. One s, and quite a large one, in our community, desirous of keeping up an uncomfortable in between the North and the South, and to keep the muddy waters of abolitionism from ustion, will consider these volumes a per But as to the work accomplish red good, we have our doubts; and very many, wishers to their country will regret its appearsarticularly at this juncture. No man was formed by abuse or reducule. If slavery ever an end in this country,—and God grant by, and that speedily,—other weapons than been used must be brought into play. For y to put a stop to it, and will take his own

, we think, partakes somewhat of carica-Southern behits and Southern Christians, ere that Christians South are as conscienand true, as Christians North. Chris not divided by Stare lines; yet it has beon the sincerity of those professors of rethre in glass houses ought not to throw and would it not be well for us to turn our d, and see how we ourselves stand in of God, before we accuse our Southern of hypocrisy? But enough. The fame author, and her lively manner of treating the tof slavery, will cause the work to have a us,—which is, after all, the great desideratum is Yankee,—and thousands and thousands of will be the reward of both author and pub-

From the Journal of Commerce.

A CHANCE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. are glad to learn that an effort is about to be rchase the freedom of Horace Preston, endered in this city to his master, Wm. Baltimore, under the Constitution and laws eited States. Approving of that Constitu-tione laws, we do not complain of their ex-But we do think it is highly becoming in profess to be horrified with the idea of the the portess to be horrified with the idea of the deer of fugitive slaves, to counteract, as far as may be able, any personal hardships resulting the execution of this law, seeing it is the act a muon, solemaly decreed, and ratified by sermisecutent manifestations of approval. But a few slaves have been, or are likely to be, surgred under this law, and a mere nitanger on the

by their acts, there will be no lack of funds, we are persuaded. On the contrary, Preston will be back, here in a few days, a free man. It will afferd us great pleasure that I proclaim the anxiety has passed away, here is a mild serenity, nay, even something pleasure to announce the benefactions of the abolitionists in a case which has interested them so deepley; and the rather, as ninety-nine hundredths of all the money which has passed through our hunds within the last two years for the emancipation of slaves, (6000 or \$7000.) has come from 'pro-slavery' sold and in one sincle day, all was right again.

The time of this session was principally occupied by Mr. Garrison. Slavery, said the speaker, has benefit great zeal, and greater ability, the peace reform, the temperance reform, the emit-slavery and anti-slavery and anti-slave and turned the vises brais up-slave and turned the speaker, has be-with great zeal, and greater ability, the peace reform, the temperance reform, the emis-slavery and anti-slave and turned the speaker, has be-with great zeal, and greater ability, the peace reform, the temperance reform, the emis-slavery and anti-slave and turned the speaker, has be-with great zeal, and greater ability, the peace reform, the temperance reform, the anti-slavery and anti-slavery and anti-slave and turned the speaker, has be-with great zeal, and greater ab slaves, (6000 or \$7000,) has come from 'pro-slavery' truth, and in one single day, all was right again.

men, so called by the exclusive friends of the negro, or at least from persons having no affinity with the ful life was when I came to Alabama, not long ago. in aid of so good an object. A subscription paper that has been left at this office for the purpose; or, if infinite pleasure and gratitude. Nowhere in the preferred, the donor can enclose the money to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, by whom it will be doly acknowledged and fulffolly applied. Whatever is done, must be done quickly.

The Tribune draws a touching picture of the scene when Henry Preston was remanded to slavery. The fond and agonized wife, the indignant colored folks, the stony-hearted counsel for the claimant, and the U.S. Marshal and his aids, in the character of slave-hunters, are extremely well done. If we did not know how easy it is to get un such scenes for a not know how easy it is to get up such scenes for a newspaper, out of the scantiest material, we might have more faith in the description. There is no doubt, however, that it was a grievous affliction to the man and his wife that he should be returned to slavery. But such scenes of sorrow are not found a street in New York, which might not, at any hour, afford the reporter equally touching exhibitions.— Distress, disease, death, accidents, pecuniary rever-ses, destitution, crime, and vice, are furnishing contimully scenes quite as harrowing as the return of a Hall in Leominster, on Thursday, April 3, (Fast man into bond ige. While the suff-rings inflicted Day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., the President, J. T. Everby most of the calamites above enumerated are remediless, slavery is not so. Those who behold or read of the distress of the re-captured slave, can easily relieve themselves by putting their bands into their pockets, and paying his owner for his freedom. There is no such chance in the majority of evils that overtake humanity.

overtake humanity.

The abolitionists err in taking too contracted a view of the subject matter of their thoughts. It anti-slavery cause. would alleviate their spasms at the return of a fugi-gitive slave, to familiarise themselves with the suf-ferings of other classes of people around them. It would diminish the distress inflicted upon them by their morbid sympathy for slaves, to engage actively for the relief of sufferings that are within their reach, and thus loss sight a little of evils which are sa interand thus lose sight a little of evils which are so interwoven with other things, that their removal is near-

They err, also, in demanding that while they fur-nish the sympathy for the slave, some one else shall stand all the expense of relieving him. A tenderhearted, charitable set they are, truly, whose philan-thropy is economically exercised in howling at the Southerners to impoverish themselves by giving up their slaves, while they, good souls, esteem it a sin to offer to share the loss, and at the most, can only equeeze out dimes for a siver pitcher to Chaplin, the chair, and sustained by the Convention: and scanty contributions towards his forfeited bail.

EGSSTITH IN ALABAMA.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Louis Kossuth | Committee on Finance - Bent, of Gardner, Solived, of I am anxious to know the truth. to the slave holders, slave-breeders and slave-drivers Fitchburg, and Nichols, of Leominster.

of Montgomery, Alabama :-These have been the expectations with which I came to the United States—fair play insured by your national protest against the principle of interference—the right of commercial intercourse with you insured even for the time of our renewed domestic struggle—the recognition of our independence insured for the time when we succeed to state that there were some torty dollars in the treasurer, stated that there were some torty dollars in the treasurer, and succeed to the control of the time when we succeed to the control of the co

the cause of Liberty from your private generosity.

Allow me to ask, was I too sanguine in my wishes to hope that in these expectations I will not fail? Indeed, I must confess, after I had seen the immense, gigantic manifestation of the people's public opinion in the East, the North and the West of your great character of American slavery, as exhibited in with-holding every moral means of elevation from the Republic, I took the success almost for certain; because if remained only to know how the Southern states would pronounce. And as to the Southern States would pronounce. And as to the Southern States, I must confess myself entirely sure that they would warmly support my principles, because they are entirely identical with your own principles. You cannot always a me without always now over principles, and bodies of those who sustain the relation to each and bodies of those who sustain the relation to each abandon me without abandoning your own principles, and without abandoning your own principles, and without letting be established a precedent damerous to your own security. And as to private financial sid. I knew enough of the congenial generosity of your character to rely upon it with confidence.

pects first, the secret diplomatic skill of my enemies stirred up a hostility in certain quarters against mepersonal attacks—the venous of calumny. Well, that was neither new nor unexpected to me. It is rather a compliment paid to my activity; they would refer to the complete of the co not assail me, if they did not fear me; and I, in- Mr. Whitney next addressed the meeting, upon deed, will do everything in my power to merit that the Union of the North with the South.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the strong influence of abhe South, so far as it was pronounced either it the Press or in the Council Halls of your Republic, was to a great extent opposed to me; when I saw that those who opposed to me; when I saw that those who opposed me, for the greatest part, Senators and Representatives from the South; when I consider who have opposed the honor of my introduction to the House of Representatives, after I same upon the invitation of the Congress and Gen.

The Committee on Nominations reported a list of I came upon the invitation of the Congress and Government to Washington; who have opposed my of humble letter thanks to be wrinted in the Senate, and saw always and every where a phalanx of Southern gentlemen opposed to me, I must confess I was at a loss how to understand this; whereas my perfect conriction was, and is still, that the South cannot oppose my principles without abandoning its own principles.

cipies.
I could not otherwise explain that unexpected misfortune, than by supposing that the four hundred public addresses, in which I had discussed every topic connected with my cause, and explained my views, and my position, and my principles, notwithstanding the unbounded publicity, and the immense circulation of the newspapers, had not reached the South, and that my enemies have succeeded to imof the Abolitionists and Free Soilers would be the ficient to redeem them. Come, then, ye noisy that can be for the redemption of Preston, over whom a have made so many lamentations and shed so the roughle tears. It is arcertained that 1500 the soil be will buy hiss, if promptly raised. Mr. Bussalier will buy hiss, if promptly raised in the claimant, has very sunce to the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and will do what he redemption of the slave, and shell out the solution of the newspapers, had not reached the South, and that my enemies have succeeded to impress a false direction to public sentiment by falsify breats and that I would freinds encouraged me to go to the South promising me that I would meet there the people quite different from what it is represented to the South be promising me that I would meet there the people out it is indefined to great republican principles, enlightened in its indefined that I solute from the South to see with my own eyes, and experience for myself, if indeed the people of the South be opposed to me.

That experience had to decide upon the success of all my endeavors, which, by four months' incessant application, had

abolitionists. As it is possible we may have no better success with them now than heretofore, we will even receive the contributions of 'cotton politicians' I have seen this supposed enemy of mine! I will

proving my principles than the meeting at Mobile.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Montgomery, by the entreat you to conserve to the poor wandering exile that Alabama 'hostitity' which I have treasured up

The Liberator.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

WORCESTER CO., NORTH DIVISION, A. S. SOCIETY.

The Worcester Co. (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society commenced their annual meeting in the Town

anti-slavery cause.

course as a Garrison abolitionist, and vindicated the secession of abulitionists from the pro-slavery reli-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commenced by singing, 'Children of the glorious

Committee on Business - W. L. Garrison, of Boston,

These have been the expectations with which I E. L. Capron, of Worcester; Dr. Robinson, of Fitch-

dence insured for the time when we succeed to es- ury, and suggested that it might well be spent for ablish it, and a little financial aid-a poor alms to lectures in our own part of the county; but no ex-

together to make the damnation of one-sixth part of And so, when I indulged in these consoling pros- the population of the country doubly sure. He clos-

The Committee on Nominations reported a list of

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, of Princeton.

GEORGE FLINT, Rutland; JOEL SMITH, Leominster; BENJ. Snow, JR., Fitchburg; ALPRED WEMAN, Westminster; NOAH HUMPHREY, Barre. A. A. BENT, of Gardner.

> Treasurer, Moses Mynick, of Princeton. WILLIAM S. EVERETT, of Princeton

GEORGE MILES, MRS. L. B. MILES, and ARRY W. WYMAN, of Westminster; Dr. C. C. FIELD, of Leaminster; ALVAN WARD, of Ashburnham; and T. P. Locke, of Fitchburg.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION. The President being absent, and none of the Vice Presidents appearing to take the chair, the meeting was called to order by D. S. Whitney, one of the

Colonization. The slaveholders ought to be colonized rather than the slaves. The slaveholders were the wolves, and the slaves the lambs. The slaves fillow-Senators—he pats Benton on the shoulders, by were born on American soil, and had done no evil.
But why seek to colonize any class abroad, and continually receive others from foreign lands? If any are to be colonized, above all, let it be the foreigner or the oppressor. Mr. Garrison concluded by alladations are to be colonized, above all, let it be the foreigner or the oppressor. Mr. Garrison concluded by alladations are to be colonized. or the oppressor. Mr. Garrison concluded by alluding to the Sims anniversary. He spoke of the sending back of Sims as one of the most diabolical deeds

Thus closed an interesting and profitable series of neetings in Worcester Co. North Division. The addresses, each and all, breathed forth a strong moral power, and could not have failed to make a deep im-

The resolutions before the meeting were again read. and with a parting word from D. S. Whitney, the meeting dissolved.

Amount of money collected, \$15.00. A. A. BENT, Secretary.

PRO-SLAVERY CHURCHES.

HYANNIS, April 9th, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON :- In no respect, am I willing to ciolate my feelings of humanity for my enslaved and down-trodden countrymen, because of their color .--In no respect am I willing to followship the American men are brethren.' In no respect can I conscientiously support any Church or State that will harl

the conservative, be mine-let my pecuniary loss be much faith in God as does in man, he would, with what it may-I will not perjure my soul by oppressing my brethren, because in complexion they are darker than myself. No! God forbid that I should have in the New Testament, would endorse its sentiin taking the hand of fellowship of any Church that guide.

I know of no means that will abolish slavery but

and State. Your true friend in breaking the chains of sla-

T. P. KNOX. very,

From 'Crayon Sketches and Off Hand Takings,' by

THEODORE PARKER.

'This, like a public inn, provides a treat Where each promiseuous guest sits down to eat; And such this mental food as we may call Something to all men, and to some men all.'

Let the reader imagine it is Sunday morning. The bells are tolling, and the good church-going people of Boston are wending their way to the various places of worship which are open to religious servi-Suppose we spend an hour this forenoon at the Melodeon, and hear the celebrated philanthropist who usually preaches there.

Mr. Parker is seated in an arm chair on the plat-form. A Bible and a bunch of flowers are on the desk in front of him; and it is difficult to say beforehand from which of the two he will select his text hand from which of the two ne will select his text. He will doubtless glorify the fragrant and beautiful blossoms, and condemn some parts of the inspired volume, before he concludes his address. See him rise slowly and walk gently toward the desk. He now leans upon it, closes his eyes, clasps his hands, volume, before he concludes his address. See him rise slowly and walk gently toward the desk. He now leans upon it, closes his eyes, clasps his hands, and commences prayer in an inaudible voice. Now the hoarse whisper becomes a low, normuring sound. Now you hear words, and a whole sentence occapresence, and ready for any emergency; yet while careless about externals, never forgetful about the careless about externals, never forgetful about the careless about externals, never forgetful about the

He has taken his text, and commenced reading his manuscript. His voice is rather husky, and his thick lips seem unwilling to part. He now speaks louder and more distinctly; his lead-like eyes begin to glow with genius, and his bald head seems to shine transparently with thought, while he utters, in choice and classical English, sentiments so new, so strange, so mighty, and so mad with radicalism, that incorrigible conservatives are offended. He is a moral Columbus, who discovers whole continents of thoughts, and is sure to cause matiny in the ship he sails in, because he ventures so far from the dry land on which most men build their hopes. Indeed, he is regarded as a theological corsair, and most four great guns have been levelled at him, but he sails on uninjured, amid the roar of their opposition, although he frequently endangers his own immortal life with the philosophy and his divinity do not agree, for his philosophy and his divinity do not agree, for his philosophy is more divine than his divinity. He has but little faith in any part of Scripture that is not apparently endeather. In this way he continent to ridical those passages which come in collision with his 'ottopian' doctrines. In this way he monitotionally destroys, in the minds of many, all reverence for religious, and obliterates the sense of moral obligation. If his hearers were all learned moral obligation. If his hearers were all learned to the state to ridical those passages which come in collision with his 'ottopian' doctrines. In this way he moral obligation. If his hearers were all learned to the state to ridical those passages which come in collision with his 'ottopian' doctrines. In this way he moral obligation. If his hearers were all learned to the proper that is not apparently endeath of the proper that is not apparently endeather. The proper that is not apparently endeather that the proper that is not apparently endeather. The proper that is not apparently endeather that the proper that the proper that is not apparently endeather. T mistaking a whate's back for a gree, for his philosophy and his divinity do not agree, for his philosophy and his divinity do not agree, for his philosophy is more divine than his divinity. He has but little faith in any part of Scripture that is not apparently susceptible of interpretations favorable to his peculiar views of religious duty, and does not hesitate to ridicule those passages which come in collision with his 'totopian' doctrines. In this way he unintentionally destroys, in the minds of many, all reverence for religion, and obligation. If his hearers were all learned philosophers, his lectures would be invaluable to them; but they consist of all classes. The wise, who sift the whest from the chaff, may her under his teaching; but the mass, who swallow every thing he offers, are in danger of suffering all the pangs of spiritual starvation.

In this master, has this man a power in Boston, in how England, and all over the country, which neither the cry of heresy can weaken, nor sect meet. Through these qualities, the plain speaker is creative the cry of heresy can weaken, nor sect meet. Through these qualities, the plain speaker is creative the cry of heresy can weaken, nor sect meet. Through these qualities, the plain speaker is creative to country, which neither the cry of heresy can weaken, nor sect meet. Through these qualities, the plain speaker is creative to creative the slave a pass, and started phino out to find a master; but as he neglection into the privilege of finding himself a new Holes and the privilege of finding himself and allow him the privilege of finding himself and the plants, and in the left and intellectual courage, by a downrightness allow him the privilege of finding himself and the plants, and in the left and over the country, where he allow him the privilege, and it will no advantages of manner, and the privilege of finding himself and

closer upon its victims. The Slave Power itself is a witness to the falsity of this accusation. Were it true, then the South would not be at all alarmed but he serves great men as they did little boys. south of Mason and Dixon's line, instead of there being \$5000 offered for the abduction of its editor.

Attention was next directed to some thoughts on hold out his hand and feel the ferule—General Cass is fearerly convertly convertly to the serves great men as they did little boys. Statesmen, clergymen, aristocrats, are called up and publicly chastised, if they do not say their lessons correctly. A few days ago, Daniel Webster had to hold out his hand and feel the ferule—General Cass is fearerly convertly converted to state the serves great men as they did little boys.

Mr. Parker's matter is more fascinating than his manner. Indeed, he is often awkward in his gestures, and indistinct in his utterance, but he has the of all ages, not excepting even the betrayal of Jesus. happy faculty of compressing a volume of meaning into a few simple words. He never appears before an audience, without giving his hearers at least one drop of fragrance which contains the concentrated sence of a whole garden of roses.

He is the poor man's friend, although he regards poverty as an unmitigated curse,—and would never be like the hypocrites who pass by on the other side when humanity is prostrate, bleeding, and beseeching help. He has an extraordinary share of moral courage, and wages war like a hero against the kingdom of scoundreldom. He is fond of the com-pany of the gods, and talks about Mars, Jupiter, Nepune, as though they had been his school-mates; is a modern among the ancients, an ancient amongst the moderns; will tell you, with perfect coolness, that Paul was not so good a writer as Socrates; that Jesus was a perfect man; that by-and-by there will be other men as perfect as Jesus; and that the statutes of Moses are not equal to those of Massachusetts. He seems to spurn what he cannot fathom, and to condemn what he cannot comprehend. He doubts Church, which, in my opinion, by its present posi-tion, virtually denies the God-given declaration, that he 'hath made of one blood all nations,' and 'that all | tion is reason magnetized,—the Bible an interesting, but not always a reliable history of the Jews,-the popular religion of the times a delusive sham; loves to trace human progress from the barbarons ages to back the poor, bleeding fugitive into slavery worse the present time, and then look forward to a golden future. Were he to manifest more reverence for Let the loss of the popular smile, and the frown of the truths of revelution, and show that he placed as bloody my hands by slavery, or compromise with it, ments and follow the precepts of that heavenly

is not decidedly opposed to the entire system of slavery.

Mr. Parker is a chaste and elegant writer,—his works are widely circulated and read by scholars on is to ask of you, through the Liberator, information respecting the true position of the Episcopal, Methodischer and the continents. Although he is denounced as an infide by his opponents, he certainly behaves like a Christian in his private intercourse with his fellow-Nominating Committee—T. P. Locke, of Fitchburg; dist, C. n negationalist and Baptist Churches in regard men. He thinks there is nothing in the world so to slavery. I am sometimes told by the ministers of sucred as man, which accounts for the fact that he s, that they are anti-slavery.' If so, hates flogging in the Navy, and is opposed to ing, and oppression, and intemperance, and the butchery of the battle-field.

I know of no means that will aboush slavery but that of absolutely refusing to support it, in both Church the medium stature, head large and bald, and his face dull, until he becomes animated before an audience is quite popular as a lyceum lecturer, and is in great demand during the lecturing season.

The subject of this sketch, though wrong in theo The subject of this sketch, though wrong in theory, is right in practice, and has courage enough to seize the social and public evils by the throat. We, as a community, are deeply indebted to him for his efforts to improve the condition of the unfortunate. He 'goes' for baths, ventilators, hard beds, coarse food, cold water, and cheerfulness, and 'goes' against tobacco, hot slops, quack medicines, thin shoes, and tight lacing; hates bigotry, gluttony, drunkenness, poverty, war, and slavery, and loves purity, fidelity, liberty, equality, fraternity. He is one of the most learned and gifted men in America, and is a better Christian than some of his bigoted detrictors, who say he is like Nosh's carpenters, who detricters, who say he is like Noah's carpenters, who built a ship for other folks to sail in, and yet were drowned themselves.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.

One of the editors of the Cleveland True Democrat, (John C. Vaughan,) who is now making a tour through the Eastern States, having heard Mr. Par-ker preach while in Boston, speaks of him as fol-

sionally, and wish you had come earlier, so as to have obtained a seat nearer the preacher. Now, by opening your ears and watching his lips attentively, you can hear his prayer; but if God is not present, there is no one there who understands it. It abounds with smart maxims, deep philosophical reflections, pious acknowledgments, earnest invocations, and reverential promises.

Let have taken his text, and companied reading the state was also as the property of the property He has taken his text, and commenced reading ter let that man alone—he will plough his way out.

From the National Era.

AN ADDRESS before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, at its Annual Meeting, Dec. 1. By Thom-

We are indebted to a kind friend for a copy of his admirable address, which has brought us all the deasure which noble thought and worthy word, the ull and fearless expression of high truth, in strong and elegant diction, can import. We find here in clear exposition of the pure and primal anti-slavery doctrines. The thoughts flow forth with that pecuthat quick flash answering to the sunlight, which roves them to have come from that 'well of freedon proves them to have come from that 'well of freedom undefiled,' which nowhere springs so purely as in the breast of a genuine abolitionist. We find here that tempered and consecrated zeal, that exaltation of faith, that resolute thrusting aside of self, with all its hopes, interests and fears, that solemn and sor-rowful exercise of that prophet-like prerogative of warning and malediction, which were essential elements of the ancient martyr spirit. We find here a protest against that iniquity of iniquities, that crown-ing shame of our age and our country, the Fugitive Slave Law-a protest calm and earnest in tone, but speaking the manly scorn, the righteous indignation, the bold, irrepressible rebuke of a patriot, true to the highest interests of his country, of a man answering to holy fraternal relations, and feeling the strong, irrefragable ties of humanity—of a Christian faithful to his God.

are aware that we are speaking strong words of praise, that we are laying ourself open to the charge of extravagance from such of our readers as know no more of Mr. Stone and his address than we have told them here; but we confidenty rest our defence, as an uterer of plain words of 'truth and soberness,' in the hands of those who have heard and read both the stern protests and cheering prophecies of this true preacher of Christ and the Gospel of His Freedom.

Of the many passages in this address which we marked at our first reading, for their force and beauty, we have only space for one, which we give, not as the finest in point of style, but as a revelation and a defence of the speaker's own heroic, self-immolating course:-

The spirit of Freedom! It is aggressive, authoritative, commanding. It has a right so to be. It is the love, and the truth, and the power, whence the existences and the harmonies of the universe proceed. Admitted to a human breast, let it never be timid or shy; let it neither falter nor be dumb; let it evade no conflict, let it suppress no truth, let it de-cline no issue, let it shrink from no result. Men seem to speak and think as if this were strictly a question, a matter of doubtful inquiry, wherein the abolitionist and his opponent stand on equal ground; and so whatever the former says, should be merely expression and defence of opinions which he holds and the other rejects, the right or the wrong in the and the other rejects, the right or the wrong in the case being still problematical. The impression is false. The genuine abolitionist speaks not a private opinion, but the word of God. His ought to be the part, not of the debater, not of the logician, not of the positician, but of the true preacher, the living harald of a divine message to his country and his age. Let him speak as uttering an oracle of the Eternal.

PEONAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature, providing for enforcement of special contracts for personal service. The intention of which, says the National Era, is covertly to introduce a sort of Peonage. Under cover of this law, by a pretext of contract with slave for service for a term of very ontract with slaves for service for a term iny number of slaves could be introduced into the State; and without a public sentiment, quite differ ent from that which their present legislation indi-cates, they will be held by the aid of an unscrupu-lous government for life. This will doubtless be their resort, should bolder measures fail for the in-

reduction of the system.

Thus treason to liberty is plotted by its enemies. Thus treason to liberty is plotted by its enemies, to be executed every where, from the heart of the republic to its utmost extremity. Congress never meets, without dealing what its managers or plotters deem, or at least desire to be, death-blows to freedom. The Presidential manœuvering in Congress for the last three months, is nothing more nor less than a determined effort to secure fidelity from all the parties to the slave interests, and to make the most of the submission which they know full well they shall secure. Indeed, they have already secured the pledge of that submission, except in the case of a few impracticables, like Giddings, or Townsend, or Hale—Barnburners have long since been buried and forgotten. Higher law Whigs submit with the best possible grace to the Compromise, against which they possible grace to the Compromise, against which they have declaimed and written, and multitudes of those who stood upon the Buff-le platform are lost among partisan. Whigs and Democrats, and there remains partisan Whigs and Democrats, and there remains but a handful to remonstrate against compromise and concession, every where. For months, we must now witness the furor of a Presidential campaign, and must see multitudes, whose reason and hearts remonstrate against the subserviency, bow themselves to the ruling power, and place themselves and the government, for another four years, in its hands. What m that time this power may claim or the Government grant, in California, Maine or Washington, time alone can tell.—A.S. Bugle.

A SLAVE HUNTING FOR A MASTER.

Four young men arrived here, last week, from the land of slavery, one of them was from Frankfort, Ky. His master had been the keeper of a livery stable for several years, but had at length sold his establishment, with the exception of this faithful servant, who was his principal ostler. He told the slave that he had no further use for him, after the establishment was sold, and that he was to be sold also; but for his fidelity to him during the whole time that he had kept the stable, he would give him an opportunity to go out and find himself a master, such an one as he would like to live with. But the next day his master came home, accompanied with a negro trader would like to live with. But the next day his master came home, accompanied with a negro trader whose business it was to purchase him. He was called out and examined, just as a horse jockey would examine a horse before trading for him; and the only thing that saved him from the chain gang, was the extraordinary price put upon him by his master. After the soul-driver was gone, he called his master's attention to his promise, which was to allow him the sprivilege of finding himself a new master. Yes, said the master, I have said you should have this privilege, and I will not be worse than my promise. So he waste the slave a pass, and

From the Ohio Times. THE CASE OF PAIRBANK-THE EVI-

DENCE-THE RESULT.

EDITORS OHIO TIMES: I propose furnishing you with a brief account of the trial and conviction of Rev. C. Fairbank, which took place in the city of Louisville, on last Tuesday. I am personally an entire stranger to Mr. F., and should not have been present at his trial, only from the fact that I happened to be in the city on busi ness, and saw a notice in the morning papers that he was to be put upon his trial that day. As you are ware, Mr. Fairbank was arrested in November last on a charge of enticing away, and aiding in the escape of a mulatto slave girl named Tamar, who escape of a mulatto slave girl named Tamar, who belonged to a gentleman in Louisville; and has re belonged to a general an Louisvine; and has re-mained in the city prison ever since. I went to the Court House, and found the room literally packed with an eager and curious multitude. The cause was progressing when I entered, and pushing my way to a favorable point of observation. I looked anxiously for the criminal amongst the genteel-look-ing and the control of the criminal amongst the genteel-looking persons within the bar. It is curious how in stincts will often fail us in pointing out the prope I had fixed my eyes on a rather sedate and ddle-aged person between two other gentlemen as the unfortunate culprit entitled to my compassion for I was sure he was none other than the unfortu nate Fairbank, and I was equally certain the gentle en on each side of him were his learned co One of these gentlemen was also a middle-aged per son, and the other a young man of remarkable gen-teel appearance and address; with an expression of nce calculated at once to engage your at tention. He was busily employed in taking down notes of the evidence, and I had no other thought at e time but that HE, especially, was one of the prisoner's counsel, and most probably one. But judge of my surprise, when I found that my imaginary attorney was none else than the un-fortunate prisoner on his trial, and that the supposed

"Ab uno disce omnes."

oner was indeed the leading counsel for defend-

The testimony amounted to this,—that Fairbank had attended a colored church of Baptists in Louisville, and took some part in the exercises. This was on Sabbath day. The mulatto girl Tamar was a member of the same church, and also attended meeting-went home to her master's after service-wen out again, as the family supposed, to another meet-ing, or to visit her friends; she was a 'likely muo girl, about 19 years old, and could have been for \$1200, cash.' Tamar did not return, and they have not seen her since. It was proven that orbank hired a horse and buggy from a man in effersonville, on Monday evening following the disappearance of Tamar, and said four dollars to the hire; that he gave his name as King; that be-tween Jeffersonville and Salem, (which are thirty miles apart,) prisoner stopped about 9 o'clock at night, at a house on the road, in consequence of something having broken about his buggy. It was soon repaired, however, and the travellers proceeded on their way; prisoner had with him when he stopped a lady dressed in dark clothes, straw bonnet, and green veil; witness did not see her face very plain, but thought that she was the gentleman's indeed, he understood that she was, and that gentleman's name was King-and that they lived in Jeffersonville, and were going to Salem tha night, in order to take the railroad; the next morning, witness found a handkerchief near by where the lady got into the buggy. Here the handkerchief was produced in court, and much interest was mani-fested in its exhibition; indeed, to poor F. it was the charmed handkerchief of Othello; and from that nent his fate was sealed. The handkerchief was ric one, and was marked with the name of 'Nancy Bullock,' a young lady of Louisville, who, it was shown, gave the same to Tamar, the mulatte slave girl. During these moments of painful interest. I watched the countenance of prisoner; but not muscle in his face quivered, nor did his eye in the least lose its composure; he kept on writing out the notes of the evidence with the most remarkable nor

Another witness was introduced, who swore that same prisoner came on board the cars, at Salem, out the time testified to by the other witnesses. Upon being asked what made him remember the time, he replied, that 'any body would be likely to remember the time that a white man and nigger wo-man were seen together.' At this reply, there seemed to be much merriment, and the witness, who, it seems, is a 13th Sec. Hoosier, evidently backed upon himself as a great wag. This last witness also went on to state certain things about the appearance of the woman's clothes, only fit to be uttered by the lips of a confirmed blackguard, as he is, without doubt. Two letters were introduced in behalf of the State, which were written by the defendant since his confinement in jail. They, however, amounted to nothing, and when the gentleman who read them came to the close of one of the letters, as follows— 'I am, as ever, yours for the slave,' a perfect yell came up from the mob without the bar. The State also proved that the 'dove-colored shawl' that the travelling lady had on, was worked with silk flos, the same as the one taken away by Tamar. Here the State rested the case, and the prisoner offered no testimony. I could not see how the State could the whole matter rested on circumstantial testimony. and the State utterly failed to show that the pris er had violated the Kentucky statute, within the pale of its jurisdiction. And I assert most positively, that there is not another case in the catalogue of crime where a conviction would have been upon this kind of testimony.

The prosecutor opened the case, reading from the

statute of Kentucky defining the offence and fixing the penalty for aiding slaves to escape. The penalty is confinement in the Penitentiary from two to twenty years. He proceeded by saying that there could not be a doubt in the minds of the jury, about the guilt of the prisoner, and although he did not prethe gantor the prisoner, and attough he did not pre-tend to say that it was directly proven by the State that the prisoner aided the slave Tamar to escape in the State of Kentucky, yet they were bound to come to the conclusion that he did afford such aid, from the circumstances running through the whole case. After dwelling for a few moments upon the evidence he proceeded to say - Gentlemen of the Jury, you are called upon to punish one of the highest crime known to the law; a crime that must be driven from the State and country, or the State will be dis ted, and society unhinged and broken up. It your duty, further, to remember, gentlemen of the Jury, that the crime which the prisoner stands convicted of is one of that peculiar class, the perpetra-tion of which has caused so much ill feeling in one portion of our Union against another portion; and which the friends of order and the Un n have been which the friends of order and the Union have been laboring so sedulously to arrest. Will you, a Jury of Kerfucky, not aid them in a cause so sacred as the preservation of our glorious Union, and the only free government on earth? Your verdict will be your answer. And in conclusion, I need not say to you that the longest term fixed by the law is too short, when we consider the magnitude and enormity of the offence now about to meet us just reward. If any gentlemen for the defence have anything to say. I perhaps shall reply to them.'

The prosecutor took his seat. It was evident his words sunk deep in the minds of the jury, from that indescribable awe that creeps over you when you read of some victim about to be offered up on the altar of Malocch. There were the control of the Moloch. There was a short and hurried consultation between the prisoner and his counsel, a kind of reluctant yielding on the part of the prisoner, and seven words uttered by the elder counsel, 'Let the case go to the Jary,' closed this most painful scene.

The whole case occupied one sitting of the Court from I o'clock to 4 P. M., and the jury made short work of the matter. Not more than meet had elapsed, before the jury came in with their verdict. And what do you suppose it was? 'We, the Jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentence him to fifteen years con finement in the jail and Penitentiary of the Common That was glory enough for one day; and around and in the Court house must have the mob around and in the Court house must have thought so, for there was quite a clapping of hands, and exchanations of 'good,' 'good,' I must say however, that there were some exceptions, for I heard some low murmurs that convinced me that all were not rejoiced in the verdict, but looked at it as most inhuman and unjust. When I tured my attention to the unfortunate victim at the bar, n feature had changed, not a muscle had moved; the scious rectitude was in his eye, ope unknown to me must have stee against the emotions that were struggling at that he thought, that before these long, long years of heart-crushing sorrow shall cast their tribute of biasted manhood and quenched hopes into the lap of eternity, Freedom's trump, will ring in his ear, and the angel's hand unloose the prison bolts.

when the civil law will allow of emancipation, and e States, that the slave power dreads more than at hing else. But after all, there is one virtue to found in the people of Louisville, as manifested the recent action of the City Council. I mean at they act consistently; and consistency is a rel. It will be remembered that just before this wolation, the City Council refused to invite Kosh to visit Louisville. Now that was done openly labove board, and I must say, that they have act consistent. The man is a fool who goes among slave aristocracy to find doughfaces; he can find at article nearer home. Just consider—would it have been a most beautiful spectacle, to have nessed the great Magyar, ringing out his trumn their victim the tide of public sympathy in the when the civil law will allow of en t have been a most beautiful speciality, to have nessed the great Magyar, ringing out his trum: blasts of freedom's eloquence in the hearing of people, the court, and the jury, who had just tenced a young and noble-hearted man, without tain upon his moral character, to fifteen years imtam upon his moral character, to interf years insonment, for doing, for poor Tamar, in Christian nerica, what Lady L—— did for Madam Kosh in Austro-Hungary, or what the young and galat Mahomed Ali did for Kossuth himself, in the teeth of the most gigantic despotisms of the ssuth is a Protestant Christian, and the young ltan had not been indoctrinated in our Christia th, and was not very much enlightened in our the on, and was not very much enignment in our theory. His creed only consisting of these few words, iod is great, and Mahomed is his prophet, while irbank and Tamar were both members of the same ristian Church, and had doubtless heard, time and ain, the story of ' Paul and Onesimus.'

I am yours truly, S. S. HARDING.

From the New York Tribune. ORACE PRESTON AND HIS ALLEGED OWNER.

Letter to Wm. Reese, No. 160 Sharp St., Baltimore.

SIR :- The public prints inform me that you have ned possession of him as your property. Con-

But I have some special reasons for addressing you, Pittsburgh, Penn. I have ever been grateful to ou for the hospitality extended to me; and my journ was a pleasant one. Our intercourse was tendly, and our worship together delightful. It was ay with you the more delightful, because you apored and conversed like a kind, humane, Christian

I cannot think that I am violating any rule of pro iety or courtesy by making public some of your clarations—your professions and promises. These ere not "private and confidential," nor were they ade at my solicitation. They were your own, and whole and in part, voluntary. I made a few notes by the way," and therefore do not depend on emory for the facts I am about to publish.

You introduced the subject of Slavery in conver-tion, and in the most plain and direct terms exressed your disapprobation of the whole system and but confessed yourself a legal but invol-aveholder. You said you became a widwer, several years before, and married again, with caring or thinking of the fact that this sethe daughter of a slaveholder. After me, her father died and your wife became the owne inheritance, of several young slaves. This, you old me, was a cause of much perplexity to both you ife and yourself-that you often conversed together bout it, and were of one mind, not desiring to own nat kind of property, and being, on principle, oppos d to it. You said it was perfectly understood and greed, that the slaves should all be made free as fast s they should arrive at the proper age. This second ife died also, leaving you to carry out her desire in his matter; and this you assured me you should do, s it was your own desire and in accordance with your wn convictions of right.

To convince me more fully of your own opposi-

on to Slavery, and of your determination to do the hose slaves, the only males among them, had already You said you were glad they had gon hat you knew their whereabouts-had seen them everal times since—said they were fine fellows, doing vell, and you would never trouble them

osition to slavehold

stronger light, you related an incident, which, to me, and thriving city of ROCHESTER, (N. Y.)-

on told them you would not be a slaveholder; and a bill of sale and returned home. Shortly the man was in your house, full of gratitude and willing to be amount with such interest as may accrue, you shall emics. have your free papers. Go, and do the best you can."

It can And you assured me that the whole was paid in 18

you credit for sincerity, and honoring your nobleness of soul! In that letter I volunteered a word of adof soul! In that letter I volunteered a word of advice, reminding you of the uncertainty of life and vice, reminding you of the uncertainty of life and your inability to foresee what might be the dispostion of your heirs. I entreated you to execute deeds of emincipation for all those slaves, both at home and abroad, to take effect at such times as you judged would be to their advantage. In this way you could shield them from all evil after you should have gone to the grave with her whose will you declared gone to the grave with her whose will you declared what right is.

I have often argued with my Northern friends in behalf of a class of slaveholders who are made such operation. by the force of circumstances. I have insisted that they are good men-hating slavery, and doing all they can for the good of the bondman. But your they can for the good of the bondman. But your action in the case of Preston has sealed my lips. How can I ever orge that plea again? As I have often referred to Wm. Reese, as a living witness of the humanity and moral uprightness of a class of slaveholders; so Wm. Reese will hereafter be called upon the stand before the world-jury, to prove just the contrary! As you have volunteered to prove that no reliance can safely be placed upon such professions by that class, I shall do my part to make your testimony as public as possible, and hold up to the gaze of an indignant world this humiliating truth. I turn, in utter despair, from the task of delending any class of slaveholders; and as I love truth, even though it covers some men with infamy, I have here presented Wm. Reese, as he professed to be in 1848, and as he is in 1852. Let the public "look on this picture; then on that."

Anniversary from the Pennsylvania Freeman:—

Anniversary from the last week had gone to press, we were informan of last week had gone to press, we were informan of last week had gone to press, we were informan

unld to Heaven, he did not hope against hope.—

I disappeared between two stout jailors, and the in door of the felon's cell hid him from mortal ge. And ss I saw him 'led away,' I could not but notally exclaim:—

'Ille crucem seeleric pretium tulit hie diadema.'
And now one word in conclusion. Statements a going the rounds, taken from the Louisville para, that Fairbank was proven on his trial to have in guilty of immoral conduct with the slave girly mar. It is but the sheerest fabrication to divert to their victim the tide of public sympathy in the when the civil law will allow of emancipation, and

interposed to save a man from this latter doom. Yes, and secured his freedom on easy terms for him, though at some risk for yourself.

But whatever you do with Preston, I charge you to remember your conversation with me, for I have written it in my "Notes by the Way," which my children may read, and show to others hereafter! Nay, it is written in the "book of remembrance" before God; and you will meet it "before the great white throne." when "the dead shall be judged out of the things which are written in the books." You and You and I will meet them, and both here and there I am ready to testify that you denied all right to that man whom you have since so cruelly wronged. At the tribunal you will meet that deceased wife, who your own showing, died in the belief that the slaves which she unwillingly brought to you would be freed by your act! There, too, will the man Preston appear, not in the relation which he now holds to you, but on a level with yourself in station and right. And there will be seen the wife, wipowed; and that child, ORPHANED, by YOU! Possibly the Fugitive Slave Law will not then be in force, nor extend its power into that kingdom where the Judge of all the earth presides! That unjust and inhi ment may not then be advocated by unjustly executed by Morton. And it is quite possible that "holy men who gave scripture for the deed," will have learned a better morality than they cently laid claim to the man Preston, and have taught here, which served as an opiate to conscience your own. But I leave you, and all your agents, and all your

we only to say, now, that I leave them with the sympathizers, whether North or South, to Him who blic, which keeps "a book of remembrance," and judgeth righteously. I write under a weight of not fail, ultimately, to reward them according to mental anguish, which would lead me to use harshness. But I remember that "the worketh not the righteousness of God." I will not But I have some special reasons for addressing you, bich will appear soon. You will remember that I see your guest and enjoyed your hospitality four "the Lord rebuke thee!" But I may and will say, yet and nights in succession, about four years the Lord have mercy on you, before the time shall ce, while on my way to our General Conference on when "he shall have judgment without mercy,

who hath showed no mercy."

For the substantial facts which I have stated, I refer you and the public to Rev. Elisha Adams, Presiding Elder of Dover District, New Hampshire v privilege to preach in the Washington-street and conference. He was my fellow-guest at your house; 'esley Chapels, on the Sabbath; and you made my and though I have had no communication with him since the close of that General Conference, yet he shall be my witness.

R. M. HALL. Pastor M. E. Church, Schenectady, N. Y. April 12, 1852.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 23, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla-

ery Society will be held in Corinthian Hall, in the city of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 1 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

Among the speakers who will attend the aniversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'ry.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Last year, the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in Syracuse, where it met with a very generous reception, never to be forgotten. This year, it is to be held in the beautiful gratified to learn that our friends and coadjutors, in as peculiarly interesting:

A slave-trader had purchased several slaves in that section, are exerting themselves to ensure for it Baltimore, one of whom was personally known by on. After the sale, and before the trader was ready has been removed from the city of New York is to leave with his gang, this man was missing—having in some way become acquainted with the transaction. Search was made for some days, but he could not be found. In the mean time, his friends ought you to buy him, and prevent his removal to ruffianism-a fact to be recorded on the page of his uth, and his separation from those he loved, tory, to the everlasting disgrace of that modern Bubylon. So far, however, as the welfare of the Parent des, you might never find him if you purchased. They gave you assurances that he should be Society and the popular agitation of the anti-slavery oduced, and their entreaties so wrought upon you ducetion are concerned, we are entirely satisfied to induce you to offer the trader \$200 for the man that this brutal proscription has operated much more at your own risk. The bargain was closed, you took advantageously, than if the Society had been allowthe man ed to hold the 'even tenor of its way,' as hitherto in regard to its anniversary meetings; so that we feel your servant forever. You said to hun, "I shall charge you \$200, and as fast as you pay me, I will that something has been gained, where only the most When you have paid me that serious detriment was hoped for on the part of our en-

It cannot be denied that, on the score of conve d you assured me that the whole was paid in 18 nience to the great body of the members and friends nience to the great body of the members and friends baltimore, prosperous and purisht. Bultimore, prosperous and upright.

Now, Sir, it was on the strength of such state.

East,) New York is a far more central position than ents out of your own mouth, voluntarily made, that wrote you that letter, some months after; giving are individually able to bear the expense of travelling so long a distance from this section of country; and therefore, it devolves upon our friends in Central and

uld sacredly execute. That letter had versary from a remote distance. It is but a trifle, not been written, nor that advice given, had I not if borne collectively, though in many cases it would believed in your sincerity and honest intention to do press heavily upon the individual. What, then, the right, yourself and your wife being the judges of ought to be done, to divide the burden, and ensure a then, of my surprise, if you can, when I cheering delegation? Let our friends, in their several Judge, then, of my surprise, if you can, when I learned that you had sent your son to New York to identify Preston as your property—that you had forgotten all your declarations to me of your views of humanily and right—that you had disregarded the off-repeated will of your departed with the property of the property of the society, this plan was extensively of the society of the society. those slaves came into your possession; and had torn the man from freedom—from the bosom of his earthbetter appropriation of money can be made. Espe better appropriation of money can be made. Espe On the strength of your professions and promises, sented, as a proof of their vitality and hearty co

> We copy the following notice of the approaching anniversary from the Pennsylvania Freeman

is thought best not to return to New York city, it ill be well, we think, not to make the Anniversary fixture in any particular place, but to hold it from ar to year at such point as the interests of the cause sy appear to indicate or demand. We hope there il be a large gathering at Rochester, and that our in State will be well represented.

Also, the following notice from ' Frederick Doug s's Paper ':-

"THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY." --- Thi "THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY."--This dy will hold its anniversary in this city on the 11th, ith and 13th of May. Driven from that "Babylon" slave-holding, slave-catching and mobbing---the y of New York---by violence and persecution, they we been compelled to seek refuge, like the early aristians, in the "wilderness." While we fully apeciate the importance of maintaining every foot-did for anti-slavery operations, and would be glad see the "American Anti-Slavery Society" again in place in New York city, we still think that Rochter is about as favorable a point from which to radie anti-slavery light as any which could have been lected. We observe that large delegations to this eating are expected from New England, Philadelia and the West.

INQUIRY AFTER A 'BACK-BONE'

iends, and for whom you have entertained the high- sioner, or other person who attempts to reduce him

Now, we complain of the course pursued by our ree Soil friend, the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, since ace of every issue on the slavery question at the sachusetts. st session of the State Legislature. Well, he has I incline to the first form, rather than to that sugen at Washington since the first Monday in De- gested by my friend, though such is my conviction of mber last; and, therefore, more than four months the soundness of his judgment and his rare insight ad a half have elapsed; during which time he has into all the bearings of our cause, that I distrust my ade able and eloquent speeches on various topics.—
own deliberate judgment, when it leads me to a different conclusion from his. slavery in general, or the Fugitive Slave Law in I am, however, strongly impressed with the conreticular! Almort every other Senator has found viction, that the friends of the cause and the fugitives Mr. Summer alone remains dumb. Yet if you would make a better use of this occasion, than to discuss now how he could feel, talk, and pledge himself, what that advice shall be. Mr. Garrison's amendway from Washington, here, in the city of Boston, with announcing an important principle, but suggests ad the following extracts from a speech delivered by nothing, and advises nothing. im at a Free Soil Convention, October 3d, 1850 :- Why, Mr. Chairman, do we assemble here on such As if to do a deed which should 'make heaven eep, all earth amazed, this same Congress, in disgard of all the cherished safeguards of Freedom, has gard of all the cherished safeguards of Freedom, has were any reason for us to fast at all—for on this day,

ale, but the colored freeman of the North may be f shame—there are ordinances of monarchs, and iws, which have become a bye-word and a hi-sing to be nations. But, when we consider the country and the age, I ask fearlessly, What act of shame, what rimes, this has now passed, drawing with it, by

ust we oppose slavery ; nor can we his opposition, so long as the giant evil continues any here within the sphere of our influence. Especialmust we oppose it, whenever we are respo

Looking at details :- We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill. demand the Abolition of Slavery in the Dis-Columbia.

We demand the exercise by Congress, in all Terri-We demand the exercise by Congress, in all Terretories, of its time-honored power to prohibit slavery.

We demand of Congress to refuse to receive into the Union, any new Slave State.

We demand the abolition of the domestic slave-turn from such a scene and congratulate each other, the state of the stat

trade, so far as it can be constitutionally reached; but particularly on the high seas under the national flag.

And, generally, we demand from the Federal Government the exercise of all its constitutional power to relieve itself from responsibility for slavery.

And yet one thing further must be done; the Slave Power must be overthrown; so that the Federal Government may be put openly, actively and perpetually on the side of freedom.' * * *

'The attempt is made to suppress this cause, and to stifle its discussion. Vain and wretched attempt. to stifle its discussion. Vain and wretched attempt!
The important subject, which, more than all other subjects, needs careful, conscientious and kind con- any circumstances, be made of such an occasion sideration in the national counsels-which will not ad- would be to record our protest against the deed, mit of postponement or hesitation—which is connected with most of the great interests of the country—which is direct convergence of the country—which controls the tariff and causes war-which concerns direct our eyes forward to see what we can now do alike all parts of the land, the North and the South, for men in like jeopardy with Sims. Our protest and the East and the West—which affects the good name our rebuke have been already uttered. It is needless of the United States in the family of civilized nations to repeat them. The individuals who so infamously the applied of subjects—has been new at last after to repeat them. The individuals who so infamously many struggles, admitted within the pale of legisla- misused their little brief authority have, some of entertained by Congress. It will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day. It cannot be passed over or forgotten. It cannot be blinked out of signt. The combinations of party cannot remove it. The intrigues of politicians cannot jostle it aside. There it is, in its Judge who stood head and shoulders above the rest overshadowing and darkening all other subjects.—
There it will continue, till driven into oblivion by the irresistible Genius of Freedom.'

particularly at Washington, amidst the temptations of ambition and power, the friends of Freedom cannot lightly bestow their confidence. They can put trust but his could have won even a momentary credence, in men only of tried character and inflexible will.

There this explanation, the Connector, who places work, till then undoubted, to that lie for which no guarantee but his could have won even a momentary credence, and the belief of which snapped the last tiny thread. Three things at least they must require; the first is back-bone; the second is back-bone; and the third is back-bone. My language is homely; I hardly pardon myself for using it; but it expresses an idea which I would not have forgotten. When I see a person of upright character and pure soal, yielding to a temporation policy, I cannot but say, he want a back-bone. When I see a person, talking loudly in private against. Slavery, but he-sitating in public, and tailing in the time of trial, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see loved it. Let History close the record. Let her al a person who co-operated with Anti-Slavery men, and then deserted them, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see a person, leaning implicitly upon the action of a political party, and never venturing to think for himself, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see for himself, I say he wants a back-bone. When I see person, careful always to be on the side of the constancy, firmness, which are essential to the sup-port of PRINCIPLE. Let no such men be trusted.'

Senate ; but, among the orders of the day, he has liberty and law for justice. And on the other hand, not yet found any thing pertaining to American sla- let her allow that though the Abolitionists were heedvery ! He has not yet made any allusion to that deed ful of the hour, and fearless against the prelates of the which should make heaven weep, all earth amazed.' church, 'A most cruel, unchristian, devilish law,' enacted by the body of which he is a member, yet remains to clicit his first Senatorial censure and protest. Is not back-bone'?

In January last, a petition for the release of Drayton and Sayres from their dreadful imprisonment, in Washington, signed by nearly three hundred persons, was forwarded to Mr. Sumner, to be laid before the Senate; but he has not yet thought proper to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, or to give then any reason for not doing so. We know that they feel not less aggrieved than surprised at his course. One special reason for the presentation of the petiion at the time specified was, to meet a similar appeal for the interposition of our Government for the iberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., At the Melodeon, on the first Anniversary of the rendition

of Thomas Sims, April 12, 1852.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

There is a resolution on your table to this effect :-Resolved, Therefore, That we advise all colored persons, liable to these arrests, to leave the United States, unless they are fully resolved to take the life of any officer who shall attempt, under any pretext to seize them; and we urge the formation in every town of Vigilance Committees, prepared to secure to every person claimed as a slave, the fullest trial possible, and to avail themselves, fearlessly, according to their best judgment, of all the means God and nature have put into their hands, to see that substantial justice be done. To this, Mr. Garrison moves as an amendment the

following :-

Resolved, That if 'resistance to tyrants,' by bloody weapons, 'is obedience to God,' and if our revolution ary fathers were justified in wading through blood to freedom and independence, then every fugitive slave It is a most unpleasant task to rebuke—especially is justified in arming himself for protection and defere the public—those who are on your list of fence---in taking the life of every marshal, commisis justified in arming himself for protection and det respect and the most cordial esteem; yet, some- to bondage; and the millions who are clanking their mes, this becomes an indispensable duty, to avoid chains on our soil find ample warrant in rising en e appearance of partiality, and to be true to prin- masse, and asserting their right to liberty at whatever sacrifice of the life of their oppressors. Resolved, That the State, in which no fugitiv

slave can remain in safety, and from which he must s election to the Senate of the United States. It flee in order to secure his liberty in another land, is ill be remembered that his election was deemed by to be held responsible for all the crimes and horrors e Free Soil party to be of such vast importance to which cluster about the slave system and the slave he anti-slavery cause, as to justify the entire avoid- trade-and that State is the Commonwealth of Mas

made an occasion to say something on this subject among us need some advice; and that we cannot fore he dreamed of a seat in the U. S. Senate, far ment seems to me too ambiguous; it contents itself

a melancholy occasion as the present? This, instead ussed a most cruel, unchristian, devilish law to seire the return into slavery of those fortunate bonden who have found shelter by our firesides. . . Unwealth suffered a great, a melancholy defeat. On the en who have found shelter by our firesides. . . Uner this detectable, heaven-defying bill, not the slave
day, unexpectedly to many, a man was carried
day, unexpectedly to many, a man was carried alv, but the cojored freeman of the North may be vept into ruthless captivity; and there is no white tizen, born among us, bred in our schools, partaking 1 our affairs, voting in our elections, whose liberty is an event which surprised some of our fellow-citizens, and all the rest of New England, which relied too fondly on the very laws of God! . . . The soul sick no, and the very laws of God! . . . The soul sick ns in the contemplation of this legalized outrage,—

1 the dreary annals of the Past, there are many acts there are ordinances of monarchs, and the dreary annals of the Past, there are many acts there are ordinances of monarchs. refuge to the fugitive. They had gathered here, and in our neighborhood, by hundreds. There are tradirdinance of monarch, what laws can compare in times of trials in open court; and it is possible that tracity, with this enactment of an American Con-ress? . . . Into the immortal catalogue of national ress i . . . Into the immortal catalogue of national rices, this has now passed, drawing with it, by an rice back quietly by some underling official, though rexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him we have no certain knowledge of any case where the And as President of the United States, set his name a the Bill, and breathed into it that final breath, without which it would have had no life. Other Presidents may be forgotten; but the name signed to the cust may be forgotten; but the name signed to the suggitive Slave Bill can never be forgotten. There cession, in the dim morning through our streets—the cession, in the dim morning through our streets—the cession, in the dim morning through our streets—the poor youth—his noble effort to break his chains—setter far for him had he never been born; better ne. I cession, in the dim morning through our streets-the ar for his memory, and for the good name of his hildren, had he never been President! • • • As it is our perpetual duty to oppose wrong, so must we ourse sharety not seen. We sit down with the single captive, and weep with him as the iron enters into his soul-too sad to think, for the moment, of the disgrace of our city, or even the wickedness of its rulers. Pity swallows up indignation. We might be forgiven if for the moment we mistook our sadness for despair, and even fancied the event disastrous to others than the victim. But not so. Liberty knows nothing but victories. In a cause

What, then, is the use of such a celebration as this? direct our eyes forward to see what we can now do on. From this time forward, it will be them, faded from the public eye; melted back into in the very Halls of the Capitol, in brutal bearing and the arts of a demagogue; the siasm about him never betrayed, during all that resistible Genius of Freedom.

Admonished by experience of the timidity, the eventful week, into even the semblance of an honor-resolution, the want of firmness in our public men, able emotion; the Counsellor, who pledged a word,

enough to prove they knew their duty, but wallowed in the wrong so greedily as to show how much they When I see forms, most of the elements of control: wealth greedy of increase, and anxious for order, at any najority, and unwilling to appear in a small minority, if need be, to stand alone, I say also, he weants a sacrifice of principle — priests prophesying smooth suck-bone. Wanting this, they all want that courage, things, and arrogating to themselves the name of sacrifice of principle - priests prophesying smooth Christianity - ambition, baptizing itself statesma ship-and that unthinking patriotism, child of habit Mr. Summer has been nearly five months in the and not of reason, which mistakes government for

> to plead her cause, And from our judges vindica

while they ' did not spare the tyrant one hard word, this silence to be complained of? Is this to have a they were strictly law-abiding citizens. While Judge and Executive deserted their posts, the abolitionis violated no law. They begged for nothing but the law -they wearied themselves to obtain the simple legal rights guaranteed to them and to all by the State. The City Government, in direct defiance of the statute o 1843, aided, both directly and indirectly, in the arres and detention of a person claimed as a slave. To effect this purpose, they violated the commonest rights of the citizens-shut them out of their own court-house-subjected them, from day to day, to needless, illegal, and vexatious arrests. Judges were 'Artful Dodgers,' and Sheriffs refused all processes The Abolitionists exhausted every device, besieged

e my tribunal, implored the inter o the Commonwealth. And let Histor

t) it meantime they fearlessly declared the w uld be better than submission; a surd as to throw one man, or a inst a government in arms, the it they would have been gled to a rise against the law—that nothing white of men could do for such an end was w at they denounced the church sancti 'a synagogue of Satan,' and the law. utional or not, mere tyranny and cutioners worse than murvalue of a true law and of real order

partment, to obtain the bare execu-

I believed, that rather than one man it back to slavery, better, far beiter, ha ould be trampled under foot, and the order broken every day. When the Pulpit preached slave-han

Law bound the victim, and Society n! this will make money'-we we ,'- enthusiasts,' - seditious,'- di corners of the pulpit,'- traitors.' G st! drop not from thy tablets one of able names. We claim them all, as our eds to the memory and gratitude of mention leed thought Man more than Constitu nity and Justice of more worth than la

the record! If Boston is proud of her par, r rest assured we are not ashamed of a All this has been said so often, the it is usen vell on it now. The best use that we ! ke of this occasion, it seems to me, is to lad take our bearings, and tell the fugitive, r opinion, they should pursue.

om yet hangs this terrible statute, what come And, in the first place, it is neither frank nor h t to keep up the delusive idea that a fugitive be protected in Massachusetts. I hope I my ken ; I shall be gl d to be proved inco not believe there is any such Anti-Slaver ent here as is able to protect a fugitive on vir e Government has once laid its hand. We w ld this afternoon, from this platform, that the ie bundred and fifty men in one town, rest me with their muskets to Boston-all they I for was an invitation. I heard, three weeks re the Sims case, that there were a hundred in own in Plymouth county, pledged to shoulder uskets in such a cause. We saw nothing of the heard, three weeks after the Sims rendition, ere were two hundred more in the city of Warr ready to have come, had they been invited. W w nothing of them. On such an occasion, from ture of the case, there cannot be much pren neert; the people must take their own cause cir own hands. Intense carnestness of purpa ervading large classes, must instinctively pere ne crisis, and gather all spontaneously for the for ct which is to organize revolution. When the Co as in pursuit of John Hampden, we are not to nat the two thousand men who rode up to Lon se next morning, to stand between their repre ve and a king's frown, waited for an invit ey assembled of their own voluntary and indi al purpose, and found themselves in Londo Vhenever there is a like determination through Inssachusetts, it will need no invitation. Whe 775, the British turned their eves toward Lexis e same invitation went out from the Vigiland ittee of Mechanics in Boston, as in our case of A 1851. Two lanterns on the North Church st elegraphed the fact to the country: Revere rescott, as they rode from house to house in the ight of that April morning, could tell little thers would do-they flung into each house tartling announcement, 'The red-coats are co nd rode on. None that day issued ordersbeyed aught but his own soul. Though Massa etts rocked from Barnstable to Berkshire, who wires flashed over the land the announce slave lay chained in the Boston Court-House, was no answer from the anti-slavery feeling of State. It is sad, therefore, but it seems to me est, to say to the fugitive in Boston, or on his that if the Government once seize him, he can protected here. I think we are bound, in mon kindness and honesty, to tell them there two ways that promise any refuge from the h of a return to bondage : one is to fly-to place t selves under the protection of that Gov which, with all her faults, has won the proud dis tion that slaves cannot breathe her air-the fas chored isle of empire, where tyrants and slaves alike find refuge from vengeance and oppr AND THIS IS THE COURSE 1 TO ADOPT. THIS, UNLESS THERE ARE, IN HIS LAR CASE, IMPERATIVE REASONS TO THE is his bury. If this course be impossithe other way is to arm himself, and t ance secure in the free States a trial for ho trusting that no jury will be able so far to cros

stincts of humanity as not to hold him justified But some one may ask, why coun mention of it, this public resistance-you, whose enterprise repudiates force? Because this is different question from that great issue, the of slavery. On that point, I am willing to a can be patient, no matter how often that is a by treacherous statesmen. The cause of lions of slaves, the destruction of a g institution, must proceed slowly; and, h er change in public sentiment, we must we for it, and the best policy there, is, beyond a the policy of submission, for that gains, public sympathy. But this is a different can ask the trembling, anxious fugitive submit patiently to the overwhelming el ing back, that his fate may, in some in and far off hour, influence for good the fellow-millions? Such virtue must be Who could stand and ask it of another? T as Sims returned is a great public ever to make abolitionists; but the game s the counters are living men. We have no use up fugitives for the manufacture of sentiment. There are those who hang benefit another, and create a wholeso crime. I shrink from using human lie a rial for the production of any state of pa however valuable. I do not think we use up fugitive slaves in this pitiless to extend or deepen an anti-slavery s least, I have no right to use them so, full consent. It seems to me, therefor to tell those who have taken refuge und Massachusetts, what they must expectime was when we honestly believed t pect protection. That time, in my opin by. I do not certainly know that t taken this year or next. I do not know may choose again to take snother mat But I do know, that just so soon as any ant Webster (hisses and cheers) shall sary to lay another fugitive slave on the Presidential chances, just so soon will and ken from the streets of Boston. I note il Do not understand me, that Mr. Website will ever find it worth while to ask ogua of vassal service from his retainers. a few months, and his fate will be that of Bush

He left not faction, but of that was left.

But even though he die or be sheived, the restrainers with traitors will not be extinet; and it is a dread for these two or three hundred wes h men to live with this law, worse than of Damocles, hanging over their heads the abolitionists of the country owe it to their ren to tell them what policy should rule their WHO fact appear ake thems rowth, God re, which d ery one the for you he

e hearts of appeal to sed Fugiti .) We are unsel:

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nilty.' The a verdict o at of Same re to sign i ge on boar at it is poss on of the light be jus runken natio Mark me! his fellow un the some t must be. purpose. I hat lie before

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Now, I real experient he white many so the slave and, and al al aw, may so the sore them to and the Fu, when Massa tities scenes hittinus man to the President and he did, and ho

I have stri

crisis. To be sure, we may ask them] id when they are taken, to submit, and let to the sympathies of the country, sult in kindling public indignation; and se, from deep religious convictions, to selves thus the food of anti-slavery d bless them for the heroic self-sacridietates such a course. But I cannot ask friendless, broken-hearted fellow-creature mentous sacrifice. I do say, in private, to hat comes to me, But one course is left for is no safety for you here; there is no pere. The hearts of the judges are stone the people are stone. It is in vain tha tionists. They may be ready, hen years hence.' But the brace of which our friend (Theodore Parker) morning, if they had mistaken 1765 for have ended at the scaffold instead of the of Independence and the treaty of 1783. hide our time, and we must read, with the signs of our time. If public opinwe want to know it; know it, that we it. We will ourselves trample this ac witive Slave Law under foot. (Great cheer We are a minority, at present; we cannot do this yeat practical effect; and we are bound to sugunfortunates who look to us for advice the plan. This, in my view, should be our P. Depart, if you can -- if you have time and no one has a right to ask that you stay, sted, submit, in order that your case may nen to anti-slavery principles; so you have capriciously, to stay and resist, merely that e may rouse attention, and awaken antinosthy. It is a grave thing to break into house of life. The mere expectation of ers will not justify you in taking a You have a perfect right to live where Na one can rightfully force you away. be important and sufficient reasons, in es, why you should stay and vindicate your all hazards. But in common cases, where no ons exist, it is better that you surrender e right to live where you choose, than as lood, and thus risk injuring the movement eks to aid your fellows. Put yourselves unretion of the British flag; appeal to the of the worl l. Do not linger here. AT Doe of the cause exclaim, . You take away the of anti-slavery agitation. The sight of a ried back to bondage, is the most eloquent the anti-slavery cause can make to the es of the public.' I know it! but the gain when it is boutht by the sacrifice of thrust back to the hell of American bon-I, circumstances may prevent flight -imperamay exist why he should remain here; h wired before he succeeds in escaping. I say then. There is a course left, if you have the ge to face it. There is one appeal left, that has et been tried; it may avail you; I cannot insure on that. It has now reached that pass when chance of a Boston gibbet may be no pronfrom a Georgia plantation; but if I were in place, I would try! (Tremendous cheering.) hies of the people will gather round you, gut on trial for such an act. The mortal hatred which would set the hounds of the law, thirsty for od on keener scent, if we stood charged with offences would not reach you. I do not know the State Prison would be any refuge from the at Savannah or Charleston; but there may be ing in an appeal to a Massachusetts jury emled to try a man's INALIENABLE right to liberty, ursuit of happiness, and to protect himself; and e-I dare not hope much, but I do hope, -that still humanity enough to bring you in ' not There is another point. I really believe if ry of Boston merchants should steel themselves verdict of guilty, that a Governor sitting in the Samuel Adams or Henry Vane would never es to sign the warrant, until he had secured a passage on board a Cunard steamer. I think, therefor at it is possible an appeal to the criminal jurisdic tion of the State might save a man. Perhaps it might be just that final blow which would stun this drunken nation into sobriety, and make it heed, at

Mark me! I do not advise any one to take the life of his fellow-to brave the vengeance of the law, and run the somewhat, after all, unequal risk of the hard terbnical heart of a Massachusetts jury. Such an act must be, after all, one's own impulse. To burst away from all civil relations, to throw oneself back on rimal right of self-protection, at all hazrds, must be the growth of one's own thought and pose. I can only tell the sufferer the possibilities he before him-tell him what I would do in his tell him that what I would do myself, I would tenance another in doing, and aid him to the ex-

der that it does not succeed faster. We see Wil-

The anti-slavery cause is a wonder to many. They

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Cabbett, with his Political Register, circulating 00 copies per week, appeal to the working-m: Great Britain, and in a few years he carries his ares over the head of Parliament. Cobden talks armers of England, in less than ten years, out lyranny that had endured for generations. The en is, we have no such selfish motives to appeal We appeal to white men, who cannot see any mt interest they have in the slave question. It spossible to stir them. They must ascend to a el of disinterestedness which the masses seldom h, before we can create any excitement in them question of slavery. I do not know when t will be gained. If we shall ever be able much, through the press, the millions of nonolding white men in the Southern States, I ak we shall have a parallel then to the course of shagitation; for we can then appeal to the selfish rest of white men, able to vote, to speak and to this subject. But, at present, we have to make in interested, indignant, enthusiastic for others, not thenselves. The slave question halts and lingers, is it cannot get the selfishness of men on its e; ini that, after all, has been the lever by which greatest political questions have been carried.

ere is one other motive, that is, fear. Cobbet his fellows gathered the people of Great Britain, Public meetings of 200,000 men; and though the of Wellington ordered his Scotch Greys to sorial their swords, as at Waterloo, he feared order them drawn in the face of 200,000 Englishh. That gathering was for their own rights. Cross thannel, and you come to the Irish question las was that dealt with? By fear. When Ireland on no sympathy from the English people, she so orof her affairs that the dread of anarchy, anchored orlase to Liverpool and Bristol, forced the Governsent to treat the question, and they treated by sub-

 $N_{\rm DW}, I_{\rm read} \; my \; lesson in the light of this histori$ experience. I cannot yet move the selfishness of white man to help me. On this question I cannot get it on my side. It is just possible that the fufilire slave, taking his desence into his own right nd, and appealing to the first principle of natural may so excite the sympathy of some and the hars of others, as to gain the attention of all, and to them to grapple with this problem of Slavery tai the Fugitive Slave Bill. The time may come when Massachusetts may not be willing to have her es scenes of bloodshed, in order that one over-amous man may gain his point, and smooth his path to the Presiden ney; or that a human being should be med into bondage, that rich men may add field to & ld, and house to house.

There striven to present this point as slowly, a ally, as deliberately, as possible, because I know it an important one. It is, in some sense, the launch-

to countenance the fugitive, who has tried in vain night whether I will go back to Georgia to-morrow every avenue of escape, in standing even at last at It is no special comfort to assure me that, half a centuway; we found it necessary to denounce the Church | quietly back to slavery. There comes up to me a m was expedient to work through them both, if we ity to seize me. I am not to be bullied by institu cy-we cannot always sail due east, though our des. You have exiled me from your protection. I am contemplated.

of slavery, unless it comes in some critical conjuncture of national affairs, when the slave, taking advantage of a crisis in the fate of his masters, shall dictate his own terms. How did French slavery go down? How did the French slave trade go down? When mit-let him cast the first stone. But all you, whose Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the balance, and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuileries, than he sign- hunters ! ed the edict abolishing the slave-trade, against which is not conscientiously a non-resistant, is no only entithe abolitionists of England and France had protested for twenty years in vain. And the trade went tled, he is bound, to use every means that he has or down, because Napoleon felt that he must do something to gild the darkening hour of his second at- slave, when he is once surrendered? He goes back tempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did to degradation worse than death. If he has children the slave system go down? When, in 1848, the they are to perpetuate that degradation. He has no Ville, obliged to do something to draw to itself These are considerations which it is just as well to the sympathy and liberal feeling of the French nation, they signed an edict-it was the first from the my friend, Mr. Garrison, differs from me on this State almost to foundering, snapped forever the chain me alone. I am talking to-night to the men who of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of say they were ready to take up their muskets in Mexican and South American emancipation; you defence of Thomas Sims, or Shadrach, or some

God and nature have put into your hands, for that have answered to the wand of this magician; who shall stand in such an hour as that, and keep sibly is the only way in which we shall ever, any of us, see the downfal of American slavery. I do not shrink his Oxford port, 'Success to the first insurrection of are seenes of tremendous horror which I could smile make the negroes masters of the West Indies is one.' what civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood to protect the fugitive, and that, so far as she is con ony into three millions; multiply that into centuries; the only chance that can make it safe for a fugitive to and that into all the relations of father and child, remain in Massachusetts. husband and wife; heap on all the deep moral degradation both of the oppressor and the oppressed, and tell me if Waterloo or Thermopylac can claim one tear, from I know it will! Heaven pardon those who make the eye even of the tenderest spirit of mercy, compared with this daily system of hell amid the most civilized and Christian people on the face of the

No, I confess I am not a non-resistant. The reason why I advise the slave to be guided by a policy of peace is because he has no chance. If he had one safety for a human being hunted by twenty millions. -if he had as good a chance as those who went of slave-catchers in this Christian Republic of ours. up to Lexington seventy-seven years ago, I should call (Cheers.) I am willing to confess my faith. It is him the basest recrean; that ever deserted wife and this; that the Christianity of this country is worth child, if he did not vindicate his liberty by his own nothing, except it is or can be made capable of dealright hand. (Cheers.) And I am not by any means ing with the question of slavery. I am willing to certain that Northern men would not be startled—confess another article of my faith: that the Constiwould not be wholesomely startled-by one or two tution and Government of this country is worth nothsuch cases as a scoundrel Busteed shot over his perjured affidavit. If a Morton or a Curtis could be shot on the Commissioner's bench, by the hand of him Burke—'I HAVE NO IDEA OF A LIBERTY UNthey sought to sacrifice, I have no doubt that it would have a wholesome effect. (Great applause.)

Is there a man here who would either himself go to STITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OR OF FREE-Georgia, or let uny one, near an l dear to him, go DOM CAN FIND IT NECESSARY FOR THEIR there, if he could have arms in his hands, without sending somebody before him to a lighter and cooler PEOPLE TO A PERMANENT SLAVERY. —

place than a Georgia planfation? slaver. I am not dealing with the question of a great THAN ANOTHER NAME FOR THE TYRANNY sin and wrong existing among us. I believe I under- OF THE STRONGEST FACTION; and factions stand the philosophy of reform. I understand the policy of waiting. I know that, in reforming great monarchs of the most cruel oppression and injustice." national abuses, we cannot expect to be in haste; That is the language of Edmund Burke to the eleclion of slaves is to eradicate the prejudice of the twenty millions of whites who stand above them. I have learnt all that. But, Mr. Chairman, the question to which I speak is a very different one. It is this. . I. William Crafts, an independent, isolated, individual in myself, am no more called to secure the safety of three million of slaves than you are. I, William Crafts, have succeeded in getting to Boston. I have reached what is called free territory. It happens that there are strong and sufficient reasons why I cannot leave these shores, or cannot yer leave them. I have got possession of arms. I have inquired of the most intelligent men, and they tell me that the laws afford me no protection. I have asked of the highest authorities on government, my duty in this emergency, and they tell me, one and all, from Grotius down to Lord Brougham, that when Government ceases to protect the city of the control o tect, the citizen ceases to owe allegiance. . Very well.

ing of a new measure in the anti-slavery enterprise, | My case stands by itself. It is for me to decide tobay, and protecting himself. But I know of no pledge ry hence, somebody will go down to Faneuil Hall, of the anti-slavery cause against it. Our enterprise -some Robert C. Winthrop, perhaps, converted for is pledged to nothing but the abelition of slavery. the occasion-and pronounce an oration on the jubilee When we set out, we said we would do our work of American freedom. It is no answer to tell me, that, under the Government and under the Church. We in order to this, it is considered by some people to be a tried it. We found that we could not work in either great thing that the fugitive should go willingly and and withdraw from the Government. We did what who says he is an officer, and has a parchment warwe could to work through both. We saw that it rant in his pocket. Somebody has given him author-We found it impossible; and we let expe- tions. I am not to be frightened by parchments. rience dictate our measures. We came out. Con- Forms and theories are nothing to me. Majorities sistency-consistency bade us come out. Consistent, are nothing. You have outlawed me from your law. tination be Europe. It is no violation of consistency, descendant of E-au-every man's hand against me, therefore, (if that were of any consequence,) for us to my hand against every man. I have no time or means adopt a measure like this, though it was not at first of escape, no de ence, except I make it. If I make it, I secure the hour of liberty and escape. I decide I go further. I do not believe that if we should live to make it. I shoot the miscreant, and thus gain time to the longest period Providence ever allots to the life to pass from the spot where I was to have been of a human being, we shall ever see the total abolition arrested, to freedom under the flag of England, or on the fleck of a vessel.' Let him who fully knows his own heart and strength, and feels, as he looks down into his child's cradle, that he could stand by and see that little nestling one borne away, and subblood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry-Sic semper Tyrannis! So may it ever be with slave Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the man w

Provisional Government found itself in the Hotel de right to sacrifice himself or them to that extent. ascent Republic-abolishing the death penalty and question. You will listen to him. I shall not slavery. The storm which rocked the ressel of quarrel if you agree with his judgment, and leave will find, that it was, in every instance, I think, the body else. It is very well for fiction-for a Harriet Beecher Stowe to paint a submissive slave, and draw The hour will come-God hasten it !-when the a picture that thrills your hearts. You are very sen-American people shall so stand on the deek of their Union, 'built i' th' eclipse, and rigged with curses very sensitive; see that your consciences are as sensidark.' If I live to see that hour, I shall say to every tive as your nerves. If your hearts answered instead of slave, - Strike now for Freedom! (Long-con- your nerves, you would rise up every one of you abtinued and deafening cheers.) The balance hangs olitionists, ready to sacrifice every thing, rather than trembling; it is uncertain which scale shall kick the beam. Strain every nerve, wrestle with every power your place among the races of this western world; but till then, they are but the tears of a nervous readand that hour will free the slave. The Abolitionist er under Eigh excitement. Would those tears could lence, will be recreant to the cause of three million of into Christian principle, out of which the staple of his fellow-men now in bonds. I believe that proba- anti-slavery patience and perseverance and self-sacrifice is to be wrought! Guard yourselves, friends, against the delusive idea, that the tears and sad eyes rom the toast with which Dr. Johnson flavored you see about you are harbingers of a better hour for Massachusetts than this day twelve months saw darkthe blacks in Jamaica! I do not shrink from the en over her fame. It may be so; but there is no sentiment of Southey, in a letter to Duppa. There certainty that it will. We are to speak to practical Massachusetts. I do not shrink from going before the at by Mercy's side. An insurrection which should formers, the mechanics, and the working-men-the thinking men of Massachusetts, and urging upon them I believe both these sentiments are dictated by the the consideration that the State, by solemn act, has highest humanity. I know what anarchy is. I know proclaimed to every one that her soil is not holy enough what civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through which a rebellious slave population must march to their rights. They are dreadful. And yet, I do not know, that, to an enlightened mind, a scene of civil war is any more sickening than the thought of a hundred and fifty years of slavery. Take the broken hearts; the bereaved mothers; the infant, wrung from the hands of its parents; the husband and wife torn assunder; every right trodden under foot; the blighted hones, the imbruted souls, the darkgood and blighted hopes, the imbruted souls, the darkened and ever fell in the cause of civil liberty, is not too sadegraded millions—sunk below the level of intellectu-al life, melted in sensuality, herded with beasts—who have walked over the burning marl of Southern slablood, have no altar horns for the fugitive; the ever ghastly, that is not white-white as an angel's field's decision, drawing a nice distinction between ever ghastly, that is not white—white as an angel's slaves brought and slaves escaping—judges loving humanity, compared with the blackness of that darkness which has broodled over the Carolinas for two hundred which has broodled over the Carolinas for two hundred which has broodled over the Carolinas for two hundred their noble predecessors in the great case of DeVere, der foot. Almost all these persons have been arrested which has droughed over the Calculus which has droughed by a lie. Sims was—Long was—Preston was. In the weight out the fifty thousand hearts that have beaten it;—that, too, has shut its doors on the fugitive—yes, case at Buffalo, the man was arrested by a bloodtheir last pulse amid agonies of thought and suffering against that very child MED, should she again be seizfancy faints to think of; and the fifty thousand mothers, who, with sickening senses, watch for footsteps that very cand MED, should she sagain be self-cd, in whose behalf they settled this proud rule. I would say all this to the men about me, and add—the case of Hannah Kellam, language fails in descriare not wont to tarry long in their coming, and There is one gleam of hope. It is just possible that soon find themselves left to tread the pathway of life alone—add all the horrors of cities sacked charm in it. That may save the furtise if he can and lands laid waste-and then weigh them all once entitle himself to a place there. When, then, charm in it. That may save the fugitive, if he can against some young girl sentto the auction-block, the eccasion shall demand, let us try it! (Great some man like that taken from our Court House and cheering) It is a sad thought, that the possibility carried back into Georgia; multiply this individual ag-

it necessary! Heaven pardon the judges, the merchants, and the clergy, who make it necessary for hunted men to turn, when they are et bay, and fly at the necks of their pursuers! It is not our fault! I shrink from no question, however desplace than a Georgia plan(ation?

I am not dealing with the cause of three millions of SUCH A CONSTITUTION OF FREEDOM, IF SUCH CAN BE, IS, IN EFFECT, NO MORE greatest praise Government can win is, that its citizens know their rights, and dare to maintain them. I know no use for good laws, except to teach men to trample bad laws under their feet. On these principles, I am willing to stand before the community in which I was born and brought upwhere I expect to live and die-where, if I shall ever win any reputation, I expect to earn and to keep it. As a sane man, a Christian man, and a lover of my country, I am willing to be judged by posterity, if it shall ever remember either this meeting or the counsels which were given in its course. I am willing to stand

You will say this is bloody doctrine-anarchica

doctrine; it will prejudice people against the cause.

tect, the citizen ceases to owe allegiance. * Very well
* Protection, your Lordships are aware, affording would be an usurjeer of its right to enforce allegiance.

* Lord Brougham's Debate on Irish Coercion Bill, 18:3.

effort to escape, or bound here by sufficient ties, exiled earth, and walk up and down in it,' offering to refrom the protection of the law, shut out from the turn his own mother into slavery for our dear Union churches-to PROTECT HIMSELF, and make one last and was he not rewarded by our National Governappeal to the humane instincts of his fellow-men. ment with a Chaplaincy in the Navy-as most men Friends, it is time something should be said on these thought to secure him a trip to the Mediterranean, to points. Twenty-six cases-twenty-six slave cases, repose his wearied virtue? Where could public ruunder this last statute, have taken place in the single mor more appropriately send him than to that very State of Pennsylvania. I do not believe one man in spot on the Naples coast, where his great and only a hundred who hears me, supposed there were half a exemplar, Nero, devoted his mother to a kinder fat dozen cases there. So silently, so much a matter of than this Christian imitator designed for 'a veneracourse, so much without any public excitement, have ble relative! Could he have passed his life at Bauli, those slaves been surrendered! Should the record be the genius of the place would have protected her so made up for the other States, it would probably be deserving son, and all had been well. But here a in proportion. Recollect, beside, the cases of kidnap-ping, not by any means unfrequent, which are so mischief, that even the Unitarian denomination could nuch facilitated by the existence of laws like this. not uphold its eminent leader till he had explained For slaves to stay among us and be surrendered may that he did not mean his 'venerable relative,' he only excite commiseration; but remember, and this is a meant his son! How clear the lesson to that son not very important consideration, familiarity with such to treat others as they treat him-since then he might scenes begets indifference; the tone of public sentiment be led to do what even his father deems inhuman, is lowered; soon cases pass as matters of course, and namely, return his 'venerable relative' into slavery the community, burnt over with previous excitement, to save a Union! Does Dr. Dewey indeed think i is doubly steeled against all active sympathy with the 'extravagant and ridiculous to consent' to return sufferers. What was usurpation yesterday is precedent one's mother to slavery? On what principle, then, it to-morrow. When we asked the Supreme Court of has been well asked, does he demand that every Mass. to interfere in Sims' behalf, on the ground colored son submit patiently to have it done? Does hi that the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, they de- Bible read that God did not make of one blood all clined, because the law was much the same as that of nations? 1793, and that was constitutional, because so HELD Yes, we have anti-slavery feeling and character and submitted to. Surely, tyranny should have no enough to humble a Dewcy; we want more-wan such second acquiescence to plead. Yet that public enough to save a Sims-to give a safe shelter to Ellen feeling, so alert, so indignant, at the outset, already Crafts. 'Hide the outcast; bewray not him who droops and grows cold. Government stands ever a wandcreth,' is the simplest lesson of common huunited, powerful and organized body, always in session, its temptations creeping over the dulled senses, iles, proclaimed by statute in 1641 her welcome the wearied zeal, or the hour of want. The sympa- to any stranger who might fly to her from the tyranthies of a people for the down-trodden and the weak ny or oppression of their persecutors'-the State are scattered, evanescent, now excited, now asleep. which now seeks 'PEACE IN LIBERTY,' should not con-The assembly which is red-hot to-day, has vanished tent herself with this; her rebuke of the tyrant, her to-morrow. The indignation that lowers around a voice of welcome to the oppressed, should be uttered Court-House in chains is scattered in a month. The so loud as to be heard throughout the South. It guerrilla troops of reform are now here, and now should not be necessary to hide the outcast. It ought crumbled away. On the other hand, permanently not to be counted merit now that one does not lift planted, with a boundless patronage, which sways hand against him. Oh, no! fidelity to ancient fame, every thing, stands Government, with hands ever to present honor, to duty, to God, demands that the open, and eyes that never close, biding cunningly its fugitive from the oppressions of other lands should time; always concentrated; and, of course, too often be able to go up and down our highway, in peaceable to work its will, for a time, against any amount tell his true name-meet his old oppressor face to of popular indignation or sympathy.

Do not misunderstand me. I know the Anti-Sla- tween him and all chance of harm. very cause will triumph. The mightiest intellects,the Websters and the Calhouns of the Whig and Dem- How coldly, often, does the old prayer fall from carenow of death or life, to be dealt out in a moment. I am dealing with a family about to be separated, the shadow of her protection! standing, as many of you have been called again and again to do, by the hearth, or at the table, where that LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY TO family circle were never to assemble again; broken and scattered to the four winds; the wife in agony her husband torn from her side, her children gathering around, vainly asking, 'Where are we to go, ther?' Open those doors! How many of them might you open in these Northern States within the last two years! How many of these utterly indescribable scenes might you have witnessed within that brief period ! This law has executed itself. Twentysix have been sent back from Pennsylvania; only one from Boston; only a dozen, perhaps, from New York. Yes; but, in the mean time, the dread that they might be seized has broken up hundreds of happy families. It has been executed : and when I renumber that Northern traitor who made its enactment possible, I sometimes think that the vainest man who ever lived never dreamed, in the hour of his fondest self-conceit, that he had done the human race as much good as Daniel Webster has wrought sorrow and despair. (Great applause.) I do not think you fully appreciate the state of dread in which the

colored population have lived for months. Mark, too, the infamous characteristics of these cases It is not their frequency, after all, that should cause the most apprehension, but the objectional incidents and very dangerous precedents they establish. It is not that the Slave Law is law. That is not half the enormity of the fact. It is, that not only is the Slave statute held to be law, but that there is really n law beside it in the free States-to execute it, all othbing, indignation stands dumb before the cold and brutal wickedness. Many of these cases have been a perversion, not only of all justice, but of al law. Take a single and slight instance. The merciful and safe rule has always been, that an officer, arresting any one wrongfully, shall not be permitted to avail himself of his illegal act, for the service of a true warrant while he has the man in custody This would be not only a sanction, but an encouragement of illegal detention. But, in several of these cases, the man has been seized on some false pretence, and then the authorities allowed those having him of the Society, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth. Chose claim, and serve upon him the real warrant. The same disgraceful proceeding was allowed in the Lati- \$11 69. mer case in this city, his master arresting him as a claiming him as a slave. This dangerous precedent has been followed in many of these late cases. The ing Moody. Notwithstanding the very bad passing

ceedings. Amid this entire overthrow of legal safeguardsthis utter recklessness of all the checks which the experience of ages has invented for the control of the powerful and the protection of the weak, it is idle to dream of any colored persons being safe. They stand alone, exposed to the whole pelting of this pitiless storm. I wish there existed here any feeling on this subject adequate to the crisis. Is there such? days of next week, viz., the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Do you point me to the past triumphs of the anti- of April, in Danvers, and will lecture at such place slavery sentiment of Massachusetts? The list is so as the friends may provide on the evening of each day. short we know it by heart. Yes, there has been The Fitchburg News speaks of this course of lectures, enough of feeling and effort to send Charles Sumner which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall justify us in trusting him, spite of his silence there for four long months, silence when so many ears journ, who have an opportunity." Mr. Foster will have been waiting for the promised words. There is spend the day in soliciting subscribers for the Liberaan anti-slavery sentiment here of a certain kind. tor and funds for the cause of Freedom. Will the Test it, and let us see what it is worth. There is friends give notice, and engage a place for the meetanti-slavery sentiment enough to crowd ou Legisla- ings ? ture with Free Soilers. True. Let us wai or some fruit, correspondent to their pledges, before we rejoice too loudly. Heaven grant us the sight of some before we be forced to borrow from our fathers a name for these legislative committees of Free Soilers. In 1765, there were certain Parliamentary Commi tees, to whom were referred the petitions of the Colonists, and many good plans of relief, and that was the last heard of either petition or plan. Our father the last heard of either petition or plan. Our fathers called them 'Committees of Oblivion.' I hope we may never need that title again; and wherever we Contemporaries. 3. Chinese Porcelain Seals in Ireno apprehension.

Yes, there is anti-slavery sentiment sufficient to put many persons on their good behavior—sufficient to bring Orville Dewey to his knees, and make him ganini. 11. Note Book of a Naturalist. 12. Liteattempt to lie himself out of a late delicate embarrassment. (Great applause.) That, to be sure, is the fou, and its Neighborhood. With Poetry, and varionly way for a true-bred American to apologize Some men blame us for the personality of our at-tacks—for the bad taste of actually naming a sinner on number, from a rapid glance, appear to be of much such a platform as this. Never doubt its benefits interest.

face, and feel that a whole Commonwealth stands be-

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ocratic parties,-they have no more effect upon the less lips! How sure to reach the ear of Him, who great mass of the public mind, in the long run, than heareth the sighing of the prisoner, when it shall the fly's weight had on the chariot wheel where he rise, in cestacy of gratitude, from the slave hut of lighted. But that is a long battle. I am speaking the Carolinas, or from the bursting heart of the fugitive, who, after deadly peril, rests at last beneath

S. MAY, JR.

DEAR SIR:

BATH, 17th April, 1852.

Did you ever see a time like this? We are whirled n a continual series of storms. And then the snow and sleet, the clay mud and dirty slosh, altogether do make a most sorry compaign for us, you may b sure. Day after day I have wallowed and waded, until my feet have been (as a 'Long Lumpken' I went to school with used to say,) all part boiled, but it has been to little purpose.

We walked all over Freeport in a very sever torm. We had to do every thing ourselves. And when we arrived at the Hall, there was no fire to dry us, nor a stick of wood in sight. We went away to neighboring house, bought some wood, and lugged it in our arms to the Town Hall. Nobody pitied usnobody thanked us. The man was glad to sell his rood. We paid all our own bills, and finally had (as there was no hotel) to beg a family of enemies to shelter us for the night. We got most humble accommo dations, but we were glad of any thing. The storm was truly tremendous. We paid our bill, and got off s early in the morning as possible; the family and ourselves mutually glad, no doubt, to 'postpone in-

definitely' any further acquaintance. At Brunswick and Topsham, the case was no betetter. Nothing was done for us. There was no ome but a hotel, the streets were almost impassable, the storm was still raging, and as to getting up neeting, the thing was not to be thought of, and s

we pushed on to Bath. Here, we are at last welcome to the houses and nomes of friends; and our prospects are as flattering as could be expected. We shall spend the Sunday here--and then I have arranged for every evening next week, until Friday, when I shall come to Boston. Yours, truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in the pacious Town Hall at Bridgewater, on Fast Day and the evening previous, April 7 and 8, inst.

The evening session of Wednesday was addresse by Rev. Daniel Foster. His remarks were able, and

well received. On Fast Day, the chair was taken by the President

in custody to waive the prosecution of the pretended Lewis Holmes and E. Sprague a Committee on Finance, who subsequently reported as collected, The meetings, afternoon and evening, were ably

thief, and afterwards dismissing that process, and and eloquently addressed by Wendell Phillips, of Boston. Meeting also addressed by Lewis Ford and Lor spirit of the rule, and in some cases its letter, would the meeting was well attended, and passed off very have set the prisoner free, and held void all the pro- satisfactorily. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Holmes Tillinghast, Crocker, &c., for their very generous co operation and hospitality.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

LECTURES BY DANIEL POSTER.

DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, Mass. an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will spend four to the Senate. Let us still believe that the event will in that place, in very commendatory terms, and advises "all to hear Mr. Foster, wherever he may so-

> Subjects of these Lectures. 1. Influence of Amer ican Slavery on the Free Labor of this country. 2. The True and the False Life compared. 3. The Pro-Slavery character of our National Government, and the necessity of its overthrow. 4. The True and the False Church compared.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 415, is published, and

find the untarnished name of Szwall, we need have land. 4 Reminiscences of a Man of the World. 5. Jung Bahadoor. 6. Preventable Death. 7. Blackwood's Magazine. 8. Constantinople to Corfu. 9. rary Porgeries. 13. Switzerland Menaced. 14. Edous short articles. This work continues to mainta

upon this advice to the fugitive slave-beffied in every sgain. Did not the Rev. Dr. 'go to and fro in the | PROGRAMME OF THE RECEPTION OF GOV. KOBSUTH.

> A Sub-Committee, consisting of Mesers. Burlingame, Newell and Ward, will leave New York on Monday morning next, with Gov. Kossuth and suite. On their arrival at Springfield, Gov. Kossuth will be officially received by the Legislative Committee, and after this, he will dine at the Massasoit House. He will proceed to Worcester, by a special train, necompanied by the Committee. On the next morning, (Tuesday,) they will take a special train for Boston, on 9 o'clock. The train will reach the Mill Dam crossing at 11 A. M., where carriages will be ready to convey the Committee and their guest to Boston neck.
> There, Gov. Kossuth will be received by a Division of the Massachusetts Militia, detailed for the occasion, and escorted through Washington, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets to the State House, in front of which, he will be received by His Excellency, Gov. Boutwell.

He will then be escorted through Park, Tremont, Court, State, Commercial, and South Market streets, Merchants' Row, Ann, Blackstone, Hanover and Court streets, to his lodging at the Revere House.

On Tuesday afternoon, Gov. Kossuth is expected to review the military on the Common.

Per order of Legislative Committee. HENRY WILSON, Chairman,

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Kossuth's Visit to the Tomb of Washington.—Kossuth and his lady, M. Pulsky and others of his suite, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Seward, and a party of about 100 ladies and gentlemen, visited Mount Vernon to-day, in the steamer Collier. The party stopped at Port Washington, and inspected that beautiful fortification; they then crossed to the Virginia side, and landed near the tomb. It was visited in solemn silence, and Kossuth looked upon the restriction. ing place of the remains of the illustriction with evident emotion. in solemn silence, and Kossuth looked upon the resting place of the remains of the illustrious Washing-ton with evident emotion. For some time after, he retired to the adjacent woods, apparently to commune alone with his thoughts.

The party then viewed the other prominent features of this hallowed spot, and returned to the city in the

MASS ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. IN CINCINNATI, OHIO,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, April 27th, 28th

29th, 1852.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM :

Do not forget our Convention. We invite all, from all parts of the United States, to come, or to send some one to represent every portion of the country. Let us have a great meeting. Surely the occasion is one of importance enough to call for some sacrifice of time and money. We press it upon you, as Christian patriots and philanthropists, to come, and let us take counsel together, in behalf of poor down-troddren humanity. Let not the oppressor rejoice over the apathy of those who in former years spoke with works of the oppressor spoke with a voice of thunder in the ears of this guilty nation. Let not the slaveholder of the South, and the slave-Act not the savenoider of the South, and the slave-catcher of the North, congratulate themselves that Abolition is dying off. If we are to die off, let us die on the moral battle-field, with our armor on, and our face to the enemy. But our cause will not perish; we shall leave it an inheritance to our children. Let us do what we can, with trust in God, and those who come after us will finish the work.

We have engaged for the Convention the best hall

in the city of Cincinnati-commodious, elegant, and well located. We have sent special invitations to all well located. We have sent special invitations to all the distinguished anti-slavery speakers in the United States, and we have the promise of several able orators that they will attend, among whom are Messrs. Frederick Douglass, Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, and Hon. Geo. W. Julian; and we have partial promises from Gerritt Smith, Esq., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and a number of otners.

The delegates, on arriving in the city, will please call and enroll their names at the office, 110 Sixth st. Arrangements can probably be made for the delegates.

Arrangements can probably be made for the delegates to travel on the railroads leading out of the city at half fare. Every effort will be made to provide for the hospitable entertainment of the delegates.

Again we say, come all who can, to encourage and strengthen true hearts for the good work, and to ine new hope for the poor slave. Yours, for humanity,

W. H. BRISBANE, J. JOLLIFEE, CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, J. H. COLEMAN, HARWOOD, LEVI COFFIN Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1852.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

WILLIAM E. CHANNING, of Concord, will deliver three lectures in the Tow Hall, on Sunday, May 2d.

BUY-READ-CIRCULATE.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Con-ention, a neat pamphlet of 212 pages, containing the teports of several Committees, and the Speeches, as Phonographically reported, is for sale at the Anti-

Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. LUCY STONE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in
the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Annual Reports of the Amerigan A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will
confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by
a letter addressed to me in Boston.

WM. I. BOWDITCH.

WANTED.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other is desirous of a steady place in the country. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

GREAT CURE!

GREAT CURE!

Of MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HUMOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR.
PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

DR. PORTER, ---Dear Sir: -- I feel in duty bound to
tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the
benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea.
I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head.
My eyes were much: inflamed and very painful; I
thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The
humor affected my head so much that my hair came
nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition
was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I
tried all kinds of medicine, had the advise of the best
physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He
gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment;
I tried another bottle, and found great help. My
hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have
taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my
humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I besieve your Panacea far surpasses
very other Panacea.

Mahala ROBBINS.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, STEV-ENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country.

CHILDREN:

THEIR HYDROPATHIC MANAGEMENT IN

HEALTH AND DISEASE. A DESCRIPTIVE and practical work, designed as a guide for families and physicians. Illustrated with numerous cases. By Joel Shew, M. D.; 12mo, 432 pages. Price \$1. Just published, by POWLERS & WELLS.

131 Nassau st., New York, and 142 Washington st. Boston.

Boston.

Of all the popular works by the author of this volume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with so much sound judgment and skill a subject of vital consequence to the health of the community. —N. Y. Tribine. April 9

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE.

No. 169 HANOVER STREET.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE'S ASPIRATION FOR FREE-

DOM. "I dream of all things free" : From mountain, plain and sea,

A voice is ever whispering to my ear Of a bright, far off land. Where, could I reach the strand, I never more should bow in servile fear.

The winds have words for me; The dashing, billowy sea Sends up an impulse on each wave's white crest ;-They urge me hence away,

To where a brighter day Gleams, even here, on my intense unrest.

With aspect bright and fair They smile upon me in the Northern sky; And one so sweetly mild, I've marked it when a child, Unmoved, while others fill their circles high.

The stars invite me there;

That star shall be my guide, Upon the lone hill-side, While on the earth the silent dews are weeping;

I'll seek its heavenly beams.

And where it brightly gleams Will follow, while earth's happier sons are sleeping.

The weary waste of life, The fruitless, endless strife Of mankind, bowed to work another's will; Crushing the impulse strong That, to the soul, ere long.

Had given new powers life's purpose to fulfil,-

Hath been my lot too long; Henceforth let me be strong; And to the winds and waters I reply, I will, I will be tree.

To other climes will fire, Or, failing in th' attempt, will dare to die. While clouds in air may sail,

While storms may swell the gale, And Freedom's smile illumines Nature's face. Man, with a mind and heart, And soul-inspiring art,

Owes not his freedom to another's grace. Only to God, who gave

Life, and alone can save, Man owes allegiance, or should give the meed Of his superior powers.

And from my God I hold the title-deed. But my companions dear, With whom, for many a year, I've labored to increase another's store, Whom I have loved full well.

How can I say farewell To them, and never hear their voices more? I would that they might go

With me, where brightly flow The waters of the cataract's foaming tide; Or in some mountain cave. O'er which wild forests wave, Find a free home where we might safely bide.

But, no, it may not be; Alone, alone I flee, With but the stars and God to guide my course;

My life, my freedom, all At stake, might well appal The strongest heart, and lead it to the Source

Of strength, of life, of light, From whence this inward might, This tending upwards of the god-like soul; This burning sense of wrong, With which my soul is strong To do and dare, defying man's control,

Oh God, unseen but felt, Who from my heart can melt The fears that with my childhood's growth have grown Grant me thy cheering ray, To guide me on the way Which I must pass, unaided and alone.

Save from thy presence given, Father, which art in heaven, Illumine with thy light my darkened mind;

No carthly father's care Hath marked its dawning fair, No mother guided it with love refined. On Thee alone I call,

Parent and Friend of all, For Thou slone caust aid me to attain The goal of my desires, To which my heart aspires,

Hopeful and trusting ;- be it not in vain. My God, in Thee I trust, For Thou art good and just,

That yet to freedom all th' oppress'd shall rise; Shall burst the chains that bind, In thraldom, limbs and mind; When anthons loud and clear shall pierce the skies

'How long, oh Lord, how long,' Ere we shall hear the song Of the redeemed from Slavery's hateful chain? When, echoing loud and clear, It bursts upon the car.

My prayers and struggles cease, for peace shall reign.

For the Liberator. THE MINIATURE OFFERING. It was a dark and dismal day, When master came the child to take,

And said that he, a debt to pay.

A tender of the boy must make. Oh! how that arrow pierced my heart! And ever since my heart bests cold-

Alas! I was compelled to part With that sweet boy, but three years old! Oh! God of justice, God of love! Now let the burning truth be told :-

That little prattler-turtle-dove-'Twas his own son, my master sold! H. N. S.

> For the Liberator. MARVEL NOT.

When legislators fashion law Into a greedy bloodhound's paw. And bid all 'friends of law and order,' Throughout our 'free and happy' border, To bow before the canine idol, And own it paramount beside all; When Justice, kidnapped, sits in chains, And Judges, bribed with Slavery's gains, Shake hands with bowie-knife and rifle. Determined Freedom's breath to stifle-What wonder if good men, unflinching, Should curse the law, and go for lynching? BARD OF CASTLE HILL

LIVE IT DOWN.

Should envious tongues some malice frame, To soil and turnish your good name, Grow not disheartened: 'tis the lot Of all men, whether good or not:

LETTER TO RICHARD D. WEBB. MILLWOOD, Knox Co., O., April 8th, 1852.

My DEAR FRIEND:

I am astonished when I look at the date of you

generally. It not only disgraces the country in the the Bible, transgress the law of God. eyes of Europe, and even endangers its peaceful relations with some of them, but threatens the When the Fugitive Slave Law or the provisions of the Constitution are under discussion, it is common too much of it.

word for the slave in conversation. I have never the writings of Paul and Peter. hesitated to declare my opinion of the evil and intheir views, the parties who needed the exercise of dom. very, I have given a few of my thoughts on the subject to the editors of some of the anti-slavery, pa- In conclusion: Wrong views of the Bible give

go to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, which peace and harmony of the world. their own understandings, the suggestions of their to have. I have little or nothing of my old blind own affections, instincts and consciences. This I confidence in reference to certain religious doctrine regard as the principal work to which I am called. but I believe in God,—a great, a fatherly God; an To this work I purpose to give myself, chiefly, as I have faith in His government and laws. I love long as I live. I shall lecture on slavery; I shall the world, and I love its glorious Author. My write on slavery. I shall neglect no opportunity of knowledge of the Universe, and my knowledge of working, either alone or in company with others, for its great and glorious Author, is but small; but the

taken, my principal work,

I shall not neglect any opportunity of laboring for the abolition of slavery. The truth is, I shall be laboring for the abolition of slavery, in endeavoring to correct men's views of the Bible. In showing that the Bible is not of divine authority, I shall be letter, and find that it is now nearly seven long weakening or destroying some of the strongest armonths since I received it. I was not aware till this guments employed in its defence, or some of the moment that I had delayed my answer so long. I most powerful objections urged against the abolihave been thinking of answering all the time; but press of business, and a wish to write you a letter of The Government is in favor of slavery. The Consome length, have prevented me from doing so. I am resolved, however, to delay no longer. You shall have an answer, whether it be long or short. And first, let me thank you for your kindness, very. But the Bible requires us to obey the Govboth in sending me so long and interesting a letter, and for forwarding me so frequently the Manchester Examiner and Times. Let me next say how pleased I was to read of your doings in London laws of men are contrary to the laws of God, we during the great exhibition, and especially your endeavors, in connection with George Thompson and gard the Bible as the word of God, or as a book of others, to make an impression against the horrible divine authority, contend that the law of God which and infamous system of American slavery. I feel we are called to obey is the Bible,—that the Bible more interested in the question of American slavery than ever. I, of course, feel more pleasure in the But the Bible enjoins us to obey the law of the labors of my friends for the abolition of slavery. Land; the commands of the Government under which Slavery is not only a great affliction to the slave and we live. To obey the commands of God, therefore, a terrible curse to the slaveholder, but a difficulty we must obey the law of the land. The man who and peril of tremendous magnitude to the country transgresses the law of the land, does, according to

States themselves with the two-fold unutterable hor- for the abolitionists to talk of a higher law. The rors of a civil and a servile war. It does, besides, higher law and the lower law are in almost every throw difficulties in the way of European freedom. one's mouth; and the abolitionists are, in general, It gives occasion to the adversaries of freedom to agreed, that when the two laws clash, the lower law speak reproachfully of it. It causes the very name must be set at nought. But here is the difficulty of freedom to be blasphemed. It weakens and disheartens the friends of European freedom. The of God. The Bible, by commanding men to be question of American slavery is, in my view, one of subject to the ruling powers, to obey every ordithe most important, if not the most important of all nance of man, &c., has made the laws of men the political questions at present engaging the attention laws of God. It has joined the higher and the lowof mankind. Till it is settled by the abolition of er law together. It has made the lower law into the slavery, America can neither do justice to herself higher law. The abolitionists, therefore, who denor to the nations of Europe, Africa, or Asia. I do spise the law of the land when in favor of slavery, not at all blame the American abolitionists for mak- are charged with impiety, with infidelity; and if the ing so much of the matter. They can hardly make Bible were indeed what the people generally believe it is, the charge would be just.

This month I expect to begin my anti-slavery la- And it must be borne in mind, that it is the Chris bors in this country-I mean, my anti-slavery lec- tian portion of the Bible that requires men to be tures. I have labored, in some way, in favor of abo- subject to existing governments, and to obey their litionism, all the time I have been in the country. laws. It is not the Jewish Scriptures, merely, but I have never missed an opportunity of saying a the writings of the chief of the apostles of Jesus-

justice of slavery in the presence of any one. Nor that portions of the Bible represent slavery as sanchave I ever neglected to express my grief at the pre- tioned, if not even instituted by God,-that the Bijudice which is so prevalent against people of color. ble represents men who were slaveholders, kidnap-Nor have I ever delivered a lecture on any subject, pers, man-stealers, traders in the bodies and souls since I came to America, in which I have not brought of men, as servants of God, as favoriges of Heaven, slavery into question, and expressed my opinion of as examples of faith and righteousness, without utits injustice and impolicy. Whether lecturing on tering a word in reproof or condemnation of their Education, Temperance, Religion or Politics, I have slaveholding, kidnapping, man-stealing and humanialways found an opportunity of saying a word for ty-mongering practices. And add to this, that neithe slave; and I have always felt it my duty to im- ther Jesus nor Paul, neither Peter nor John, ever utprove the opportunity. I have never, either in pub- tered a word against holding men as slaves, while lic or private, shrunk from the free declaration of my Paul and Peter expressly enjoin on men obedience opinion that slavery is a calamity, a curse and a to man-stealing, kidnapping and slaveholding govcrime. I have never felt as if I ought to be either ernments, and you may judge with what horror the ashamed or afraid to avow my thoughts and feelings devout and uninquiring believer in the divine auon the subject. I have never felt as if I ought to thority of the Bible must frequently regard the outask any one's permission to speak on the subject, or spoken, thorough-going abolitionists. And you may as if it were my duty to deprecate the wrath of the judge what difficulties the prevailing opinions readvocates of slavery. I have always felt, that the specting the divine authority of the Bible must throw parties who ought to be ashamed or afraid to declare in the way of the uncompromising advocates of free-

unusual forbearance in their hearers, were the par- I say, then, that in stating and propagating my ties in favor of slavery, or opposed to its speedy ab-olition; and I have not yet met with a man who seemed to have courage or impudence enough to I shall not only be condemning sectarianism and censure or denounce me for my advocacy of free- bigotry, hypocrisy and persecution, but oppression dom. In addition to speaking on the subject of sla- and slavery. My lectures on the Bible will be lec-

pers; but I have never delivered a lecture or made strength to error and evil of almost every descripn public speech expressly on the subject of slavery. tion; while right views of the Bible, without destroy-I am to do so, however, by and by. In a fortnight or so, I am to lecture on slavery in Medina county, for good, destroy altogether its power for evil. De-Ohio, about eighty miles from this. In May, I intend to be present at the annual meeting of the lated to free the world from every form of evil. In American Anti-Slavery Society, to be held in Roch- freeing the minds of individuals, it prepares the way ester, in the State of New York. If I can, I will for the freedom of races and nations, and for the

s expected to take place soon after the Annual You inquire, in your letter, respecting my inner Meeting in Rochester. When I once begin my life in this far-off land. I answer, my inner life here anti-slavery labors, I shall probably continue them as differs little from my inner life in England. In form, long as my health will allow. But I shall not de- it is somewhat different; in substance, it is the vote myself to anti-slavery labors exclusively. I same. The life of the soul is, in general, one shall lecture on the Bible question also. The Bi- This is especially so with respect to your friend. ble question is, in my view, the greatest, the most I am astonished, when I look on the past, and conimportant question of all. The prevailing notions template the changes I have experienced with respect respecting the Bible are one of the greatest evils to opinions, forms, situations, religions, social and in existence. The correction of men's views re- political connections, how little I have changed in specting the Bible seems to me to be essential to the the great essentials of my character, in the habits social, the religious and the political salvation of and constitution of my soul. The man who reads mankind. The notions generally held respecting my earlier writings, and studies the history of my the Bible are to be reckoned among the strongest inner life as therein given, has a picture of my supports of sectarianism and bigotry, hypocrisy and mind and spirit now. From the first, I have strugintolerance, oppression and slavery. It seems im- gled for freedom and sought for truth; and from the possible to cure men of sectarianism and bigotry, of first, I have wished to serve mankind. I struggle hypocrisy and intolerance, without changing their for freedom, I seek for truth, and I wish to serve views respecting the Bible. And it seems exceed- my brethren still With respect to my personal free ingly difficult to annihilate European tyranny or dom, I have, to a great extent, attained my wish. American slaveholding, without changing men's have freed myself, to a great extent, from the previews on this subject. In fact, the prevailing notions judices of my childhood. I have freed myself from respecting the divine authority of the Bible help to subjection to churches and priesthoods. I have freed prop up evil of almost every kind, and to block up myself from subjection to books. I have freed mythe way of reformers of almost every description, self from subjection to party. I have freed myself Prevailing notions respecting the divine authority from subjection to my friends. I have freed myself, of the Bible help to prop up American slavery. I to a great extent, from subjection to the fear of pubintend, therefore, to expose the unsoundness, the lie censure and reprobation. The amount of free falsehood of those views. I intend to show what the dom I at present enjoy is almost unbounded, in Bible is. I wish to prove to them, that the only Bi- comparison with the wretched portion I enjoyed in bles known among the people at large are but imearly life. I still have to labor for general freedom perfect human translations of imperfect human trans- for the freedom of sectarians, priesthoods, parties scripts of long lost books; and that those long lost races and nations. My search for truth has not beer books, of "hich our popular Bibles are but imper- wholly unsuccessful. I have seen through many de fect translations of imperfect and discordant trans- lusions. I have learned a number of important lesscripts, were themselves, most probably, but imper- sons. But, alos! the little that I know is as nothing fect and discordant compilations of merely human to that which I do not know. I cannot describe compositions. I wish to show people, that the fact what I feel when I think of the worlds of truth ye that a doctrine is taught in the Bible is no proof bid from me. But all is not hid in darkness. There that it is truth, and that the fact that a doctrine is are realms of light, as well as worlds of darkness contrary to the Bible is no proof that it is false, I I rejoice in the light in which I live, and long and wish to show them that the fact, that practices and labor and even hope for ever-increasing light in institutions are inculcated or tolerated by the Bible, times to come. I never felt more desirous of light, is no proof that they are good, and that the fact that I never rejoiced more in new discoveries of truth. certain practices and institutions are contrary to And my wish to serve mankind is, not, that I am certain portions of the Bible, is no proof that they aware, abated. I have many different opinions as are bad. In short, I wish to bring people to judge to the means by which I may hope to serve them of doctrines, customs, and institutions, not according most effectually, from what I once had; but my wish to the teachings of the Bible or the teachings of any to serve them is the same, so far as I know. And outward authority, but according to the dictates of I have still the same religious emotions that I used

the speedy abolition of this ungodly and inhuman knowledge I have gives me infinite confidence in the

The Liberator. institution; but the correction of men's views with destiny of man, and in the tendency of all things to perfection and blessedness. I cannot describe my feelings more minutely; I should hardly feel justified

> writer of tolerable ability and candor, without feeling himself a soberer and better man. I cannot describe to you the horror I feel now at violent and bloody revolutions, and the anxiety I feel that all the friends of reform should unite to abate and abolish, in a peaceful way, all social and political evils, and to adapt political and social institutions to the nature of man and the laws of the universe Though still a republican, an ultra republican, there is no political party on which I look with greater dissatisfaction, than those of the democrats of Great Britain, who refuse to co-operate with less ultra reformers than themselves, and who show a disposition rather to obstruct the progress of reform than to permit it to advance at a pace somewhat slower than they have determined is desirable. I hate the tories and conservatives badly enough, but I deplore the conduct of the destructive, unsocial and exclusive democrats still more. The tories and conservative Whigs could not do much harm, if the destructive democrats did not aid them.

I am sorry for Kossuth. I fear he will meet with grievous disappointment here. But the worst of all is, that he has deserved disappointment, by his unmalified praise of the country and its institutions He must know that much of what he has said is false, and that the falsehoods he has uttered are likely to do considerable mischief. All his falsehoods are in favor of slavery. But I must draw to a close. I may write to you again, by and by.

My wife and family join me in love to you, your wife and your brother. Give my love to Maria. Yours, very respectfully and affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER. RICHARD D. WEBB, Dublin, Ireland.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

Mrs. H. M. Tracy, now in London, in one of her letters to the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, thus notices the labors of an estimable and indefatigable English female philanthropist and reformer :-

In the midst of all this stir about men's rights our indefatigable friend, Anne Knight, is pursuing her course with the patience of a martyr. She writes letters to Cobden, to Lord John Russell, to Walmsley, and a host more, and publishes them by hun-dreds. She is admitted to all classes of society, and whether you find her at the soirces of the nubility, equal political rights of women.

he agreeably relieved by a perusal of the affecting festimonials of remembrance and esteem with which with a brilliant wit and beauty connected with the court circle. Anne had on her Quaker cap with a black net over it, a black satin dress with a large black shawl thrown over her shoulders to conceal a uniform the interval of the affecting testimonials of remembrance and esteem with which the margin of the great river might be appropriately adorned. We think something of this sort might answer:—

Under this cypress large satchel that she always carries about her filland the papers. The other wore a white dress, with a scarlet opera cloak, trimmed with ermine. 'Night and day personified,' quoth the gentleman at my left hand. I could not but smile at the appropriateness; but, after all, her meek face had in of the serenity of midsummer moonlight, and I could not but admire its earnestness and purity. Of course, she is laughed at, and laughed about.

Her own friends feel most deeply mortified to see her walking so far aside from the beaten track, and most earnestly desire that she will turn her attention to some more popular subject. Her country home is a very paradise of fresh air, sweet scented flowers, and bright sunshine, but she is not for a moment to be charmed aside. She comes to London, and takes lodgings, enduring all the inconvenience and takes lodgings, enduring all the inconvenience and privation that befal a lone woman, and that for the sake of the good cause that she so earnestly advocates. She never lets an opportunity slip for impressing her sentiments on others. As an example of her earnestness, instance an occasion where a small party of ladies and gentlemen from various countries are assembled. She is introduced to an American gentlemen engaged in high conversion. American gentleman engaged in high commercial business. She at once introduces the subject, and presents her arguments in a manner so direct and palpable, that he cannot evade the admission that she has taken strong ground. When he seems a little weary, and turns to other topics with some near neighbor, she listens for a time quite patiently, but at last calls upon her friend not to let the gentleman go, till he has fully committed himself to the good

A few days since, and a Member of and laid before him the claim of all tax-payers to the suffrage. He received her kindly, and spoke most respectfully of her talents. Thus she toils on, day after day, without any hope of reward, but that of seeing her sex acknowledged as equal in point of rights with their brethren. Whether she will live rights with their brethren. Whether she will live the fastest clipper ship affoat. This magnificent specimen of marine architecture is 250 feet in length 45 beam, 23 in depth, and will register 2200 tone. She will be launched in April, fully rigged, and call the second of the s A few days since, she obtained an audience with till they are roused to more thorough self-culture.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF RUM ADVO-CATES IN THE HOUSE.

The editor of the Lowell American notices several of the Rum advocates in the House, in the follow-

Mr. Pulnam, of Roxbury, was formerly, (when a science of his profession. - Boston Post.

repeat some of the Temperance speeches he used make in the Middlesex County Temperance Society, his Boston constituency will martyr him-and

Mr. Dawes, of Adams, opposed the reference to the people as being unconstitutional, and he did not like to have the vote taken by secret ballot. There were various other flaws in the bill. His was ingenious, but false and uncandid. There is not a man in the House who conveys such an im-

not a man in the House who convers such an impression of slipperiness and insincerity. He is undoubtedly an enemy of the Bill.

Mr. Stevenson. of Boston, is considered a forcible speaker, his fault being that he is equally eloquent upon all subjects. He will swing his arms about, quite as vehemently when exposing a typographical error, as when arguing a great moral or political question. They are all alike to him—alike subjects of loud talk, hand-slapping, and Choate-like-finger-quivering, which is rather more ludicrous than effective.

EPITAPHS.

THE RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT STYLE.

I have spent much time in reading, of late, and I think I have profited considerably by what I have read. In addition to my reading on Biblical questions, I have been reading the voluminous history of Alison—his history of Europe during the French Revolution. Though I have been grievously discourse it in the course of time, be attended with some inconvenience, but the advantage would be grinned of positions. gusted with the bigoted toryism and eternal special but the advantage would be gained of pointing out to the traveller the road where he would meet with profit. He would be a strange creature that could read the history of the French Revolution, by any ples of the style of epitaph which should be selected,

'A sudden pitch, From a misplaced switch, Laid me dead in this ditch.'

Off the track the engine rushed— Some were drowned, and I was crushed.

· Here repose two victims, stak-ed, At one blow, by the same snakehead.' · What is life ? 'Tis but a vision ;

Here I died by a collision.
Twenty more died by the same:
Verdict—" Nobody to blame." · Sister, mother, aunt and me Were run over; —here we be.
We should have had time to mizzle,
Had they blown the engine's whistle.'

Sweeping round a curve, Whose outer flexture bordered an abyss,
The cars were canted down the precipice,
And seven of us killed. But what of that? 'Twas the curve did it. And the engineer, Being upon a bender, was excused.'

Train-borne traveller, rushing by. As thou passest, pipe thine eye. Here a car, well filled with freight, Killed sixteen, and wounded eight. For a moment, friends, be weepers, As you pass the railro d sleepers. You may share our fate—why not? Ere you reach the next depot.'

'Here are deposited the bones, (The flesh being torn off,) Of an unknown man;
Who, being deaf, blind and lame,
Neglected to obey the customary signals,
And was run over as a punishment For his contumacy.

The enginer promptly stopped the engine
After it had cut the body in two,
And, with most exemplary humanity,

But, alas! The vital spark had fled! For the humanity they displayed,
The engineer and signal men
Were presented, by the company,
With a service of plate,
Go thou, and do likewise.'

onveyed the remains to an adjacent wood-shed.

Where all means of resuscitation were tried.

The Times thinks that this epitaph system might be applied with advantage to the banks of the Misof time, there you hear her untiring plea for the sissippi. The monotony of a voyage upstream would be agreeably relieved by a perusal of the affecting

· Under this eypress, Smashed by a high press
Of steam, I lie.
Too fondly I trusted,
To a boat what busted
And blew me sky high.'

A racing captain might have an epitaph, thus-

Pray, traveller, pity me, poor victim, Who lost his life and lost the race; For certainly we should have licked 'em, Had 'nt the explosion taken place.

Then others of this kind might salute the eye, at

· Hic jacet Samuel Smith, who died From injuries received
At the explosion on the other side.
The doctors were at first deceived; The doctors were at first deceiv.
They thought he would get well,
As he had but a slight contusio
But then he had a spell
Of sickness and confusion
Of mind, caused by inhaling The steam;
And, after slowly failing,
He kicked the beam. Requiescat in puce.

Sacred to the sad mishaps Of ten who died by a collapse.

'Of lowly habits I have been,
And going up has proved my death;
For when I rose, I got so high,
At once it took away my breath.'

through whose enterprise the present line of pack sailing between Boston and Liverpool was establish and whose career as a Boston merchant has reflected honor on the city. The ships built for Col. Train by Mr. McKay comprise as fine a merchant fleet as ever carried canvass, viz.; the 'Joshua Bates', 500 tons; 'Washington Ireing,' 800 tons; 'Anglo Saxon,' 800; 'Parhament,' 1000; 'Daniel Webster,' 1100; 'Plying In of the Rum advocates in the House, in the following manner:—

'Mr. Wiggin. of Boston, made the opening speech (on the Liquor Bitl.) as he does most of the opening (and closing) speeches on every subject. For a man who talks so incessantly, Mr. Wiggin is very well liked, for he is a clever and pleasant man. He advocates the use of rum upon general principles. He declared that the rumsellers would defend their property by force, if necessary, against the law, Perhaps they will, but as Mr. Wiggin is a firm friend of law and order,' we may rely upon him as one of the special constables who under the law will volunteer to become 'brandy-smasherg.'

Mr. Putnam, of Roxbury, was formerly, (when a

Mr. Pulnam, of Roxbury, was formerly, (when a Unitarian uninster in Danvers,) a very strong advocate of Temperance—a legal suasionist. He is now a lumber-dealer, (his speech is decidedly wooden,) and his premises are bounded on one side by a liquor dealer, and on the other by a camphene mannfacturer, whose interests he feels bound to look after. It is as much as two sober men can do to hold up one tippler, and it is no wonder that one sober man should stagger a bit, walking between two such influences.

Col. Schouler, of Boston, masked his opposition to the Bill under the pretence of opposing the reference to the people. He was very severe upon all skulk the responsibility, and proposes, himself, to skulk the responsibility of acting directly on the Bill, by opposing it because it has the Senate rider. The Colonel' wanted to see more of the martyr-spirit exhibited on this great moral question. There is an opportunity for him to show some of it. If he will only repeat some of the Temperance speeches he used.

Death from Tooth Pulling .- A lady in Wincheste Mrs. Locke, had a tooth extracted a fortnight ago, and the wound continued to bleed till Tuesday, when she expired from exhaustion. Several physicians, including Dr. Bigelow, tried in vain to stop the bleed. ing. Such cases have occurred before, but are by no means common. It is said that the junce of nettles will stop bleeding from the nose, when all other remedies have failed.—Boston Post.

Death of Bishop Hedding...Rev. Elijah Hedding. senier Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ex-pired at twenty-five minutes past noon on the 9th in-stent, at Poughkeepsie, in, we believe, the 72d year of his age. Bishop Waugh has been appointed his successor.

A serious riot occurred recently at Bombay from a newspaper publishing a life and portrait of Mahomet. The whole Mussulman population of 145,000 considered their faith insulted and outraged by the publication, holding it sacrilege and idolatry to imagine or print any likeness of their prophet.



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November 14

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that he Pattership to to fore existing, under the firm of Smith. U. Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual central senior portner. Thomas Smith, having rured the firm, and sold all his interest to his eager. who will settle all demands.

REUBEN H. ORER

the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by R Ober, where will be found a large assertant tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers the old firm and others are invited to call and Boston, January 1st, 1852. BOOKS.

The business of the old firm will be con

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BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sile following valuable books, vix:
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Picture of Slavery for young persons, by do,
History of the Mexican War, (including 'Fast
for the People,') by L. Mondy,
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Letter to the People of the United States on
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Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of
John Quiney Adams,
Conscience and Law; or a Discussion of our
comparative Responsibility to Human and
Divine Government, by Rew Wm. W.
Patton,

Patton,
Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionality
of Slavery,
Spooner's Defence for Fagitive Slaves against
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1754,
and September 18, 1850,
The Three Chief Saiequards of Society, a Ser.
mon by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Fast Day Sermon-The Chief Sai of
the Popule.

Porker's Fast Day Sermon—100 Control the People,
The Great Harmonia, vol. 2—The Toschaf,
by A. J. Davis,
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercentre,
do do of Special Providences—A
Vision,
Heat and Light for the Nineterath Century,
The Auto-Biography of Henry C,
Aug. 29.

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